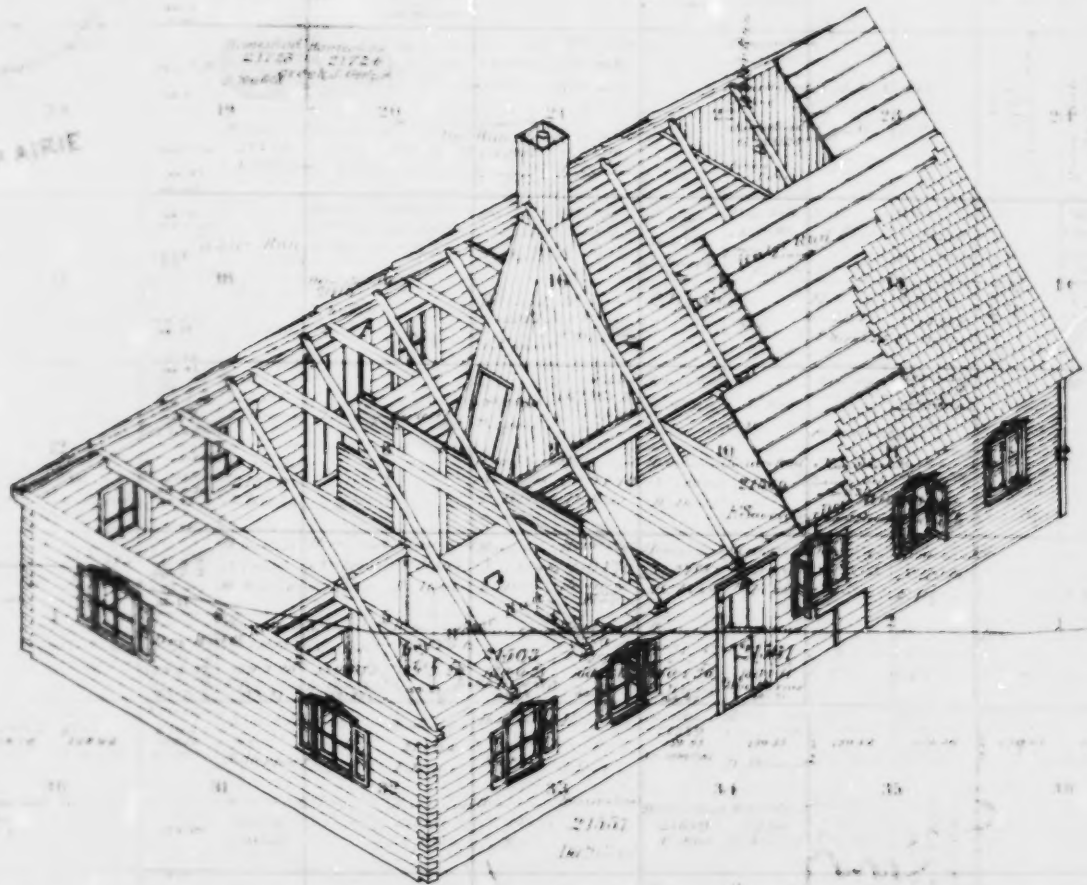


ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

THE MSTW PLANNING DISTRICT



Manitoba
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THE MSTW PLANNING DISTRICT

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Edward M. Ledohowski**

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**Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation
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On the cover: An isometric cut-away drawing of a
traditional Mennonite house. This illustration, with
additional details, can be found on page 93. The
background of the cover consists of several old Township
Diagrams, describing the section owners, geography north
and south of Morden and Winkler in the year 1888.

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While this report attempts to catalogue and describe the building heritage of MSTW as accurately as possible, the study was limited by the funding and manpower at our disposal. Much of the information about individual buildings has been based on local histories and the recollection of local people. Consequently it may well be that some inaccuracies, especially concerning dates, have found their way into the text. If any group or individual is able to offer further information or suggest corrections they are asked to contact the Historic Resources Branch, Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation at 177 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg. Every effort will be made to include corrections in future reprints.

INTRODUCTION

**HISTORIC
BACKGROUND**

BUILDING ANALYSIS



INTRODUCTION

The Morden-Stanley-Thompson-Winkler Planning District was formed on September 14, 1977 by an Order-in-Council and was signed into law by Lieutenant-Governor F.J. Jobin. A board, which is responsible for the development of a master plan for the district, is supplied with a variety of background reports upon which to base its planning decisions. These reports include among others, land use, agriculture, rural population, transportation, ground water resources, wildlife and economic base studies. A heritage resources report was also prepared by the Historic Resources Branch of the Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation for the MSTW Planning District. While this study provides a valuable assessment of the historical resources within the district, it provides only an indication of the remaining early architecture.

The MSTW Planning District is fortunate in containing a large number of architecturally and historically significant buildings. Many of these are of local importance. Some, such as the 1904 Courthouse in Morden, the 1899 Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Station in Miami, and the 1876 Mennonite church in Reinland are of greater importance. These and other early buildings are often the only visible reminder of the district's early history and can be a very valuable cultural as well as economic resource. Such resources are, however, both fragile and non-renewable. Once demolished or allowed to decay, they are permanently lost to future generations. Many of the district's most interesting early buildings have already been lost, and others continue to disappear.

It is for this reason that an intensive investigation of the planning district's remaining architectural resources was begun. Through a methodical process, which included an historical analysis and the compilation of a building inventory, it has been possible to identify and catalogue the architectural heritage of the MSTW District.

The Study Methodology

The Architectural Heritage Report for the MSTW Planning District is an analysis of the district's early buildings and a selected inventory of the best remaining examples. The research for this study was undertaken in two steps. During the summer of 1982, a detailed photographic inventory with some measured recording of buildings within the planning district was assembled. The material collected from this survey was used to analyse and assess the remaining early architecture in the area and to identify building types, methods of construction, and stylistic trends.

An analysis of the evolution of architecture in the planning district is described in the first section of this report. This includes an overview of the history of settlement in the area as well as a description of the major building types and trends prior to 1945 and cultural traditions of the major settlement groups. The Selected Inventory section of the report is comprised of photographs and descriptions of particular, existing buildings.

These were selected because they were superior or typical examples of specific building types, construction types or architectural styles. These structures are grouped by ethnic origin and by building type and are arranged within each section in chronological order. Basic information, including the location and date of construction, where known, has been included for a more comprehensive assessment of the architectural resources in the planning district.

The Study Area

The MSTW Planning District, consisting of the Rural Municipalities of Thompson and Stanley, is located in the extreme south-central portion of the province, bordering the International Boundary (Plate 1).



Plate 1. Locational map of the MSTW Planning District, within southern Manitoba.

The district is comprised of fourteen and a half townships, which cover an area of 840 square kilometres* (522 square miles). The area has a total population of 13,675 people of which almost 60% reside in the district's three incorporated communities: Morden - 3,886; Winkler - 3,749; and Miami - 375. The remainder is distributed among the smaller communities of Thornhill, Rosebank and Haskett, the Mennonite farm-villages of Chortitz, Blumenfeld, Schanzenfeld, Friedensruh, Osterwick, Hochfeld, Neuenburg, Reinfeld and Reinland and on the many farms scattered throughout the district (Plate 2).

Geographically, the MSTW Planning District is located in a transitional area which separates the Red River Valley and the Second Prairie Level. It can be divided into three major physiographic zones: the uplands, the escarpment, and the lowlands (Plate 3). The most prominent landform in the district is the Pembina escarpment, which rises fairly rapidly (as much as 100 meters and more) above the lowlands, and is cut with numerous steep-sided valleys. The upland area is moderately hilly with a general northwesterly slope. It is the highest part of the district, with elevations approaching 460 metres, 150 metres (500') above the lowlands. At the extreme southwest corner of the district the Pembina River cuts a deep valley through the uplands.

* All measurements in this report are in the metric system; where deemed necessary they will be followed by the equivalent Imperial measurement.

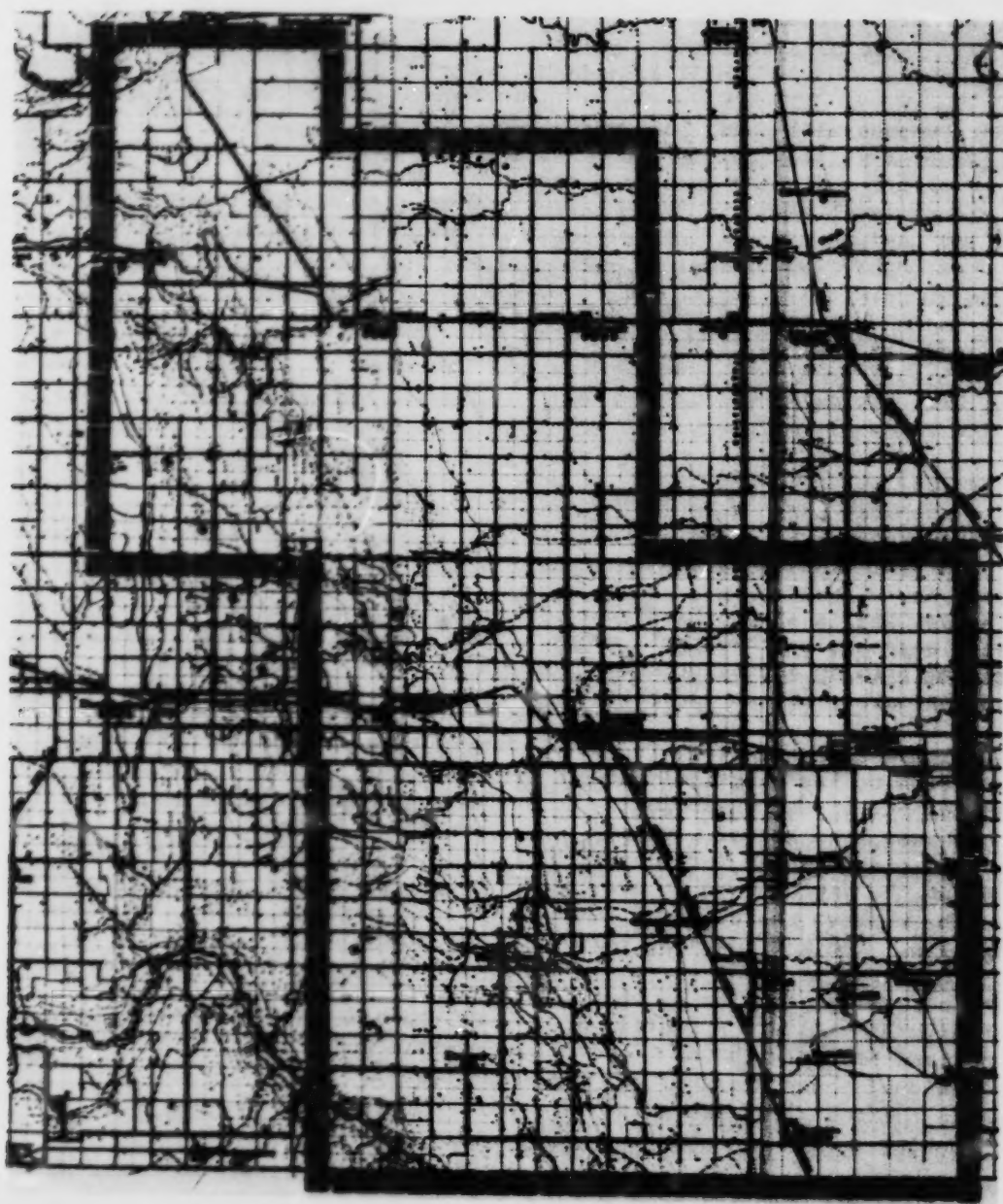


Plate 2. Communities and rural districts in the MSTW Planning District.

industry which provides employment to much of the population in the communities. Due to the sound economic and population base in the district, several manufacturing and light industry plants, such as the Tupperware factory near Morden, have also recently located there.

The Study Summary

The early architecture of the MSTW Planning District reflects the culture and traditions of the people who settled the area. The rolling wooded slopes of the Pembina Escarpment were occupied by settlers from southern Ontario who began arriving in 1872. The other major ethnic group to settle MSTW were German-speaking Mennonites who came from southern Russia in 1875. By the time of their arrival, most of the land in the Pembina Hills had already been taken up and so the Mennonites settled on the open prairie to the east of the Escarpment.

The human geography of the region has reflected this east-west division ever since. While both groups were involved with farming, each brought with them building traditions and the memory of a way of life which they quite naturally tried to reproduce on the Canadian prairie. The Ontario settlers established a network of individual farmsteads centred on small market towns. The building techniques and forms which they used were those common to southern Ontario. The Mennonites, on the other hand, tried to recreate the communal village system they had left behind in Russia. This included the construction of long, linear groups of attached house/barn units which, grouped together,

formed the traditional strip village characteristic of Mennonite life.

Despite these differences, the two groups faced similar hardships and both went through a similar sequence of building development: from initial log structures, to modest wood-frame buildings, to more substantial structures often of permanent materials. In the English-speaking districts, the era of log construction lasted from 1872 to approximately 1900. Early farmhouses and barns were usually simple, gable-roofed buildings of log construction and not unlike most other pioneer structures built in Manitoba at the time. Few of these log buildings have survived. Only one log building pre-dates 1880 while five log houses, one log barn and four log outbuildings built before 1900 survive.

The situation in the Mennonite areas is similar. After passing the initial pioneer period in crude shelters (none of which now exist), virtually every family constructed an attached house/barn unit based on designs used in the Russian colonies. While at least four of these early houses remain, none of the accompanying barn sections have survived.

Rural and community structures built in English areas between 1885 and 1910 have fared rather better. There are at least 75 modest 1 1/2 storey wood-frame houses surviving from this period; the most notable examples are found in Morden and Miami. Barns, outbuildings (granaries, sheds, coops, piggeries) and public and commercial structures built at this time are also fairly well-represented in the study area. About fifteen southern Ontario style barns, many in a

deteriorated state, as well as an early stone barn are still standing. Simple, light wood-frame barns are less common and fewer than ten of these remain. Several good outbuildings are extant, but many are in a bad physical state.

Of the approximately thirty schools and six churches built in the countryside before 1910, only three churches are still standing and only two of these are used. The fate of public and commercial structures built in the communities during this period has been much the same. No early schools are left and only five of the original fifteen churches still stand (one in Morden, one in Rosebank, one in Thornhill and two in Miami). Several commercial buildings in Morden and Miami are still standing however, and these are in good condition. Nearly all the commercial structures built before 1920 in Winkler have been lost.

The traditional house/barn units, built by the Mennonites around the turn of the century to replace the earlier, rudimentary structures, are more numerous. Approximately 35 of these later house/barns still exist in the remaining ten villages, although most of these have been radically altered in recent years. Only four or five units have survived with few alterations. In nearly all the villages one can find at least two or three of the traditional house/barn units, along with a similar number of transitional structures (combining traditional and Canadian building designs and practices). Reinland, Chortitz and Osterwick, with at least ten examples in each, are the best preserved of the

remaining ten villages. Of the various types of outbuildings which appeared in the Mennonite villages around the turn of the century, the summer kitchen and granaries remain in the best condition. Structures such as machine sheds, poultry coops, and hog barns have not fared as well and only a few examples of each now exist. Few of these serve any useful function other than that of storage and many are demolished every year.

Many of the structures erected throughout the planning district after 1900 have survived however, and are, moreover, often in better condition than those built ten years earlier. In those rural areas settled by people from Ontario at least 23 substantial 2 1/2 storey houses are left. In the communities of MSTW about 28 large houses are extant; of these, three large stone buildings in Morden are especially fine. Farm buildings and public structures built at this time have also fared better. Of the approximately 20 large barns which remain, at least 15 are in good condition, even if they are under-used. Several government and commercial structures, in Morden especially, have survived and are in good condition. Of these, the Morden County Court House is perhaps the most notable.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The planning district has been inhabited for at least 10,000 years, although the density and duration of occupancy has varied greatly with time. Prior to European contact, various native Indian tribes from central North America followed the buffalo to their wintering grounds in southern Manitoba, which included the Pembina Hills area. As a consequence of this annual influx, a complex system of trails, camps, and buffalo-kill sites developed in the district. These aspects of Indian culture reflect the nomadic nature of their lives. Following the buffalo required an ability to uproot a village quickly and abandon a particular habitat. For their impermanent shelters, the Assiniboine, Cree, and Ojibwa inhabitants of the area built teepees made with buffalo hides and poles that were cut from local timber stands.

The first European known to have entered the present MSTW district was Pierre Gaultier - Sieur de La Vérendrye, who travelled through the district in 1738 to meet and trade with the Mandan Indians along the Missouri River. La Vérendrye was one of the earliest and most famous explorers of western Canada. Between 1731 and 1759 he and his sons established a series of trading posts stretching from Lake Superior to south-western Manitoba. During his trip to the Mandans in 1738, he followed an established Indian trail which passed through the present MSTW district and continued south over the Pembina Hills. From his journal description, it appears that his party camped overnight at Calf Mountain just to the west of the planning district.

La Vérendrye did not establish any fur trade posts in the Pembina Hills region during his explorations of the western interior.

After the fall of New France in 1759, the Canadian fur trade was taken over by the Hudson's Bay Company and several other English-owned companies. By the turn of the eighteenth century, only the North West and the Hudson's Bay Company remained, and a multitude of small posts were constructed during a period of fierce competition. Between 1800 and 1805, at least five separate posts were established in the Pembina Hills area. Records indicate that the region was rich in furs and a considerable amount of trading took place. The posts were not actually forts, however, but rather small, quickly constructed log cabins occupied for only one or two winter trading seasons before being abandoned or replaced.

At least one of these wintering posts was located in the present MSTW district. Built by the N.W. Company in 1801, it was located near the site known to the Indians as Pinancewaywining (on the way down to the river crossing). This location was at the ford of what is now known as Dead Horse Creek and the "common route by which the Assiniboine Indians pass over the mountain to hunt bear and buffalo on the east side" (Coues 1897:119). The post was abandoned in 1803, after being occupied for only two seasons. Its exact site is unknown and all traces of the structure have long since disappeared. There were no other posts known to have been constructed in the MSTW Planning District.

After the fur trade companies left the district in 1808, its only residents were nomadic bands of Ojibwa and Sioux Indians, and occasional groups of Métis on their annual trek to the buffalo grounds on the Couteau de Missouri. In 1857 two groups, the Canadian and the British Scientific Exploring Expeditions, led respectively by H.Y. Hind and Captain John Palliser undertook, simultaneously, a comprehensive investigation of the potential of agricultural settlement in western Canada. Sponsored by the Canadian and British governments, the explorations were part of a concerted attempt to reverse a general neglect of the West. Hind's group travelled through the Pembina Hills region and spoke very favourably of its potential.

The Canadian government's expectations of an overwhelming response to these and other glowing reports in Palliser and Hind's studies did not immediately materialize, however. It was not until the 1870s that any notable settlement took place in the West. The first sizable group of pioneers to settle in Manitoba came from southern Ontario, where good farmland was becoming expensive and scarce.

Surveying of the land in the MSTW District was completed in 1872, and that same year settlers began to occupy the wooded areas along the Pembina Hills and the creeks issuing from them. The flat prairie land to the east of the escarpment was generally avoided by the Ontario settlers, as it was commonly thought at the time that it was impossible to survive a winter on the open plains. Instead the settlers sought areas where the essential resources of timber and water were abundant. Thus, despite the

difficulty of having to clear the land for agricultural production, the Pembina Hills was one of the locations most favoured by the first settlers, and it was one of the first districts in western Canada to be settled.

As the rate of settlement increased, a few of the most enterprising settlers constructed saw and grist mills. Grain no longer had to be hauled to other centres in the province and milled lumber soon became more available and affordable. Communities began to develop around several of these mill sites, especially those located near to the major trails. Nelsonville came into existence around 1876 near the site of a water-driven sawmill constructed by Adam Nelson on the banks of Silver Creek. Another sawmill was established in the community of Mountain City, which began to form near the site where the Boundary Commission Trail crossed Dead Horse Creek. This trail had been used extensively by the government surveyors when the International boundary was being laid out a few years earlier, and was now one of the main routes by which the settlers from southern Ontario came to the Pembina Hills area.

Both Nelsonville and Mountain City thrived before 1880 and when the province was divided into administrative districts, the provincial government chose them as administrative centres. Nelsonville became the County Seat for the County of North Dufferin while Mountain City was named as County Seat for South Dufferin (Plate 4). In this capacity both communities became significant centres. County council meetings were held in each community and in Nelsonville a court and jail were established. By 1890 the county system would be replaced by a

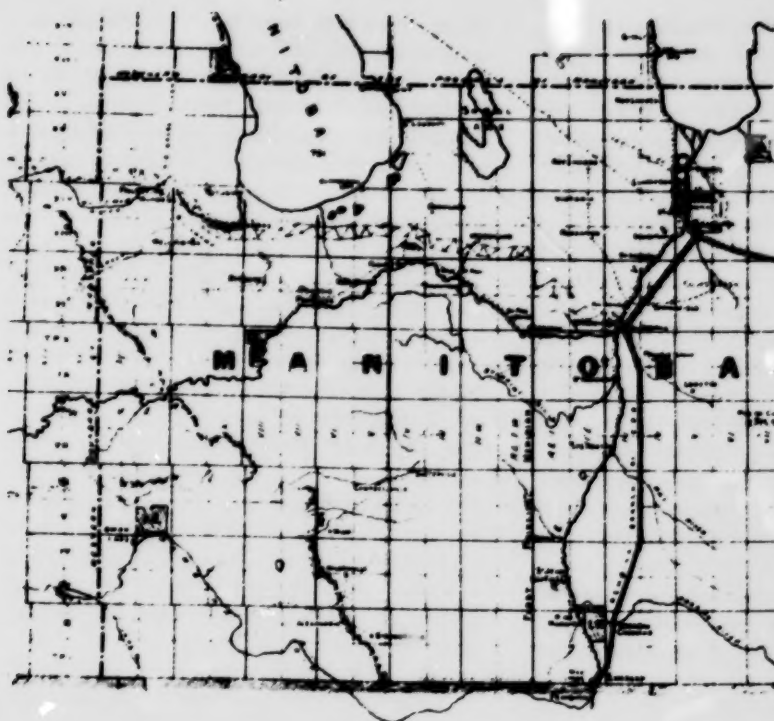


Plate 4. Early settlements in Manitoba. (From a map, printed in 1878, "Showing the Operations of the Special Survey of Standard Meridians and Parallels for Dominion Lands").

municipal organization. The Rural Municipalities of Stanley (named for Baron Stanley, the Governor General of Canada from 1888-93) and Thompson (named after a local settler) would be formed from parts of South Dufferin and North Dufferin Counties.

During the early years of settlement the plains area to the east of the Pembina Hills, as far as the Red River, still remained empty. Settlers and supplies destined for the MSTW area had to travel overland from Emerson; a three day journey across the open prairie (Plate 5). This situation

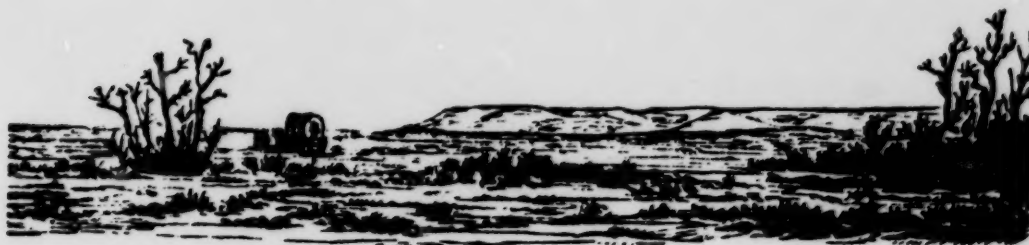


Plate 5. An 1875 illustration of the Pembina Hills, as viewed from the Red River Plain at a distance of approximately ten kilometres. (*Historical Atlas of Manitoba*, 1970:297).

was modified however, when, in 1875, the Dominion government set aside much of this area as a reserve exclusively for settlement by a large group of Mennonites who were arriving from Russia. A German-speaking, pacifist, religious group, the Mennonites were fleeing increasing religious persecution in their colonies in southern Russia. Anxious for settlers with an agricultural background, the Dominion government had offered them, among other privileges, exclusive settlement reserves, freedom from military service, and the freedom to establish their traditional open-field agricultural village settlements (Plate 6). Two reserves, one east and one west of the Red River were set aside for the Mennonites. The West Reserve

(the western half of the reserve now lies within the southern portion of MSTW) consisted of 17 townships bounded by the U.S. Border on the south, the Red River on the east, and the Pembina Hills on the west. The majority of this area was open prairie land.

The Mennonites who settled on the West Reserve, in 1875, did not hesitate to settle on the unprotected prairie. They had lived for almost a century on the open steppes of what is now the Ukraine and their distinctive drap or open-field system of agriculture was well suited to the prairies of western Canada. Living in close-knit farm villages, their system of settlement reflected the group's religious, political and economic beliefs.



Plate 6. Artist's depiction of a typical Mennonite village in the West Reserve, ca. 1878.

A substantial brick building was constructed with room for a Lands Registry Office, County Court and Council Chambers. The location of the Lands Registry Office in Nelson established the town as an important stopping off place on the way to homestead claims. The homes and trimmed gardens in the community all contributed to the impression of an established, progressive town.

Mountain City, twelve miles to the south, also thrived on speculation that the line would run through its boundaries. This community of 300-400 people had a grist and sawmill, two general stores, a tin shop, smithy, post office, lumber-yard, a school, a Presbyterian church and a large hotel. Several paper cities - surveyed townsites whose lots were sold to eastern investors, usually sight unseen - also appeared in the district at this time.

When the CPR finally did arrive in the area in late 1882, it by-passed both Nelson and Mountain City entirely, situating its line directly between them. Ostensibly this was done to take advantage of a more certain water supply at Cheval (Dead Horse) Creek and an easier grade through the Pembina Hills. The surprised residents of the communities in the area and especially the horrified real estate investors accused the CPR of land speculation. In spite of their protests, however, the CPR constructed a water tower at the Cheval Creek crossing in 1882. The next year a small station was established at the site and named after Alvey Morden, the first homesteader in the area. Neither Nelson nor Mountain City could withstand the inevitable shift of business and commercial activity to the new community of Morden,

which by 1884 had a population of 200. In many instances, houses and entire commercial enterprises were physically moved to Morden. By the turn of the century all traces of the once thriving communities of Nelson and Mountain City had vanished.

Around this time several other new communities were established at various points along the railways. Winkler began to form soon after Morden (Plate 8). Under the direction of several enterprising Mennonites it quickly became the commercial centre for the Mennonite population in the MSTW district. Thornhill also appeared along the CPR line to the west of Morden and was settled primarily by English-speaking pioneers.

The arrival in 1889 of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway in the northern part of the planning district served as the impetus for the formation and growth of Miami, especially, and also of Rosebank. Miami, which lies at the foot of the Pembina Hills, was named by land surveyors after an Indian tribe native to the country around Lake Erie (Plate 9). The original townsite, set aside in 1889, was soon enlarged as the community grew and C.F. Collins had the adjoining portion of his farm (8-5-6W) surveyed for town lots. Haskett, near the American border and the last community in the planning district to form, was organized in 1907 when the district's third and final branch line was constructed. Post offices, stores, schools and churches were the focal point of these small communities. In the countryside, meanwhile, scattered churches and schools served not only as educational and religious facilities, but as local community centres as well.



Plate 8. Winkler, South Railway between Main and Sixth Street, looking south, ca. 1910. (Winkler, 1982: 106.)



Plate 9. Earliest view of Miami Main Street, ca. 1900. (The Hills of Home, 1967.)

With the construction of the railways, the planning district, like other areas in the province, embarked on a period of sustained growth and development during the 1890s and early 1900s. In Morden a strong commercial and financial sector flourished and the town's buildings became more sophisticated. Skilled masons and builders, drawn by the opportunities of the expanding town undertook some fine projects. Notable buildings of brick and stone began replacing the former low, wood-frame structures and the town's appearance took on a more refined, permanent appearance (Plate 10).

In the rural areas of the planning district, buildings followed this general trend. The small frame houses of the 1870s and 1880s were enlarged or replaced by new brick dwellings. Farms grew larger and the general sense of prosperity and progress that characterized the period influenced farmers and townsfolk alike.

While these social and economic changes were generally welcomed by the English settlers,

they were not so keenly accepted by the majority of the Mennonite pioneers. Economic changes had begun to affect the cohesiveness of Mennonite villages by the early 1880s. With the growth and adoption of farm mechanization in the 1880s it was discovered that the small strip fields were unsuited for large farm machinery. This prompted many of the settlers, especially the more progressive "Bergthalers", in the east half of the West Reserve, to move to their own homestead claims. The more conservative "Altkolonier" in the west half eventually abandoned the strip-field system, but generally continued to live in the villages, travelling daily to work the land. Blumenort was the last village to abandon the open-field system in 1923.

The Manitoba Municipal Act and the Manitoba Public Schools Act both of which were passed in 1881, also contributed to the breakup of the villages. These acts, which required the formation of municipalities and school districts were seen by the Mennonites as a direct threat to their way of life. For their own



Plate 10. View of Morden looking west down North Railway Street, 1904. (Morden, Mort Cheval, Financewaywinning, Lake Agassiz, 1981.)

cultural and economic protection the Mennonites had developed village institutions, based on complete internal administration. These included a system of mayors, "Shulten"*, district councils, "Gebietsamt", the establishment of roads, and even a system of fire insurance with a "Braund Shult", fire inspector in each village. The Mennonites, especially the Altkolonier population, strongly resisted this intrusion by government into their daily affairs. Nevertheless the R.M. of Rhineland and a few school districts were finally formed in 1884 when a compromise solution was worked out whereby both systems could operate concurrently.

The traditional Mennonite life-style continued relatively unhampered until 1916 when the provincial government passed the Public School Attendance Act creating ten public school districts in the "Altkolonier" areas, complete with English names, and enforced enrolment. For many Mennonites conditions had now become unacceptable. These schools were boycotted by the majority of the settlers and plans were made to move the entire Mennonite population in the West Reserve to a new location. In 1919 Mexico was finally chosen as the destination and the first trainload left Plum Coulee in March of 1922. Within three years 3,200 had left. In some cases, whole villages were abandoned.

Many of the more liberal-minded Mennonites as well as those who had become well established remained in southern Manitoba. They were soon joined by "Russlaenders"; Mennonites from the old colonies in Russia. Twenty thousand of these refugees had fled the turmoil convulsing Russia after the revolution in 1917. Those who settled in southern Manitoba preferred living on individual farms rather than in the traditional villages and many of the old communities soon disappeared. Today twenty villages remain in the West Reserve, of which ten are located in the MSTW Planning District.

Following World War I, and especially during the Great Depression of the 1930s, economic growth and development in both the English and the Mennonite areas of MSTW slowed considerably. After World War II, however, the expansive spirit of the earlier period was somewhat revived. Agricultural innovations altered farm organization throughout the district. Farms themselves increased in size as did farm buildings. Technical improvements revolutionized urban and rural buildings, as well as rural life in general. By 1930 central heating, indoor plumbing, electricity and improved insulation brought the comfort and amenities of urban house design to farm houses. The transformation of the countryside from bald uninhabited prairie and hills into neat farms and vibrant communities had taken only fifty years to complete.

* Due to different dialects spoken by the Mennonites in the MSTW District, terminology often varied. In this report the more common Low German terms are used, where known.

BUILDING ANALYSIS

The varied nature of the MSTW Planning District can best be organized in terms of land use and ethnic differences. The land uses in the area are agricultural, rural residential and urban. While the economic base throughout the area is almost exclusively agriculture, the architectural differences that exist among these three land-use groups are quite distinct. In the countryside, the main objects of architectural interest are the isolated farmsteads with their individual houses, barns and outbuildings, as well as churches, schools and community structures. An examination of community architecture, on the other hand, will include houses and commercial and public structures.

Rural buildings in the area can also be classified according to the ethnic background of their builders. The segregation of the Mennonites on their exclusive land reserves, coupled with cultural, social and religious differences, led to irregular contact between them and the other major group of settlers: those of British stock from southern Ontario. Because this cultural separation lasted until at least 1920, a study of the architectural heritage in the rural areas can be reasonably and conveniently grouped into two distinct discussions. One study will focus on those buildings and techniques with their roots in southern Ontario while the other will concentrate on Mennonite building traditions as found in southern Manitoba. As English-speaking pioneers settled the MSTW Planning District first, an analysis of the evolution of their rural buildings is presented here first, followed by an investigation of Mennonite architecture. These two

discussions are supplemented by a study of rural public and commercial structures and by an examination of the community buildings in the towns of Morden and Winkler and in the villages of Miami, Rosebank and Thornhill.

Southern Ontario Farmstead Buildings

The first settlers to inhabit the planning district were farmers or farm workers from southern Ontario who, upon hearing of better prospects in the newly formed province of Manitoba, undertook the long journey west to establish their own homesteads. These ordinary people, who came to Manitoba after about 1870, did not produce architectural masterworks. Indeed, the modest buildings the pioneers did construct were often personal, workmanlike responses to specific economic conditions. However, it is precisely this vernacular nature that makes these various buildings interesting. Houses, barns, granaries, chicken coops and other storage structures have all undergone significant changes with mechanization and increasing affluence. The evolution of rural buildings in the areas settled by southern Ontarians - from the initial rough structures to the large houses and barns of twenty years later - is the source of continuing interest.

Farmstead Layout

Before focusing on the building types that comprise the typical Manitoba-Ontario farmstead (the farmhouse, the barn and the outbuildings), it would be useful to review the early pattern of development on a Manitoba farm as

well as the interrelationship between the specific structures on the site itself.

The first few parties of settlers from southern Ontario arrived in the MSTW Planning District shortly after the land survey was completed in 1872. These pioneers made their way via Emerson, usually along the Boundary Commission Trail or the many Indian and hunting trails that criss-crossed the district. These small groups, typically consisting of two brothers or a father and one or two sons, preferred the sheltered areas on

the east side of the Pembina Hills. These sites, with their thick stands of oak and their numerous small creeks provided sources of timber and potable drinking water, two factors these newcomers deemed essential for a suitable homestead. Tents, lean-tos, sod huts or crude log shanties offered a rudimentary, yet quick, means of providing shelter during the first months of settlement (Plate 11). To take advantage of natural shelter these first structures were usually situated along the side of a hill, a creek bank or a treed ridge.



Plate 11. "Breaking the prairie." (ca. 1875.) This idealized illustration shows the progression of habitation. While the first crop is being prepared other members of this pioneer group construct a small frame house. The tent in which the settlers are still temporarily living will soon be vacated. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

When the land had been cleared and the first successful crops harvested the rest of the settler's family in southern Ontario was summoned west. At this time, in the late 1870s or early 1880s, the nature of the buildings and the yard layout became somewhat more regular. Throughout this period the location of a water source was a dominant factor in determining the yard layout. The barn, which was approximately the same size as the house, was often placed closer to the primary water source to provide easier handling of water for livestock. Within the yard, the first crude buildings were generally arranged in a cluster. This was done for three reasons: to make access between buildings easier, to provide shelter from the prevailing northwest winds and, finally, to contain the buildings within a fireguard trench dug around the yard. The average homesteader built few

additional storage structures at this time as available money was spent on land, seed and farm equipment.

While these small farms in the planning district were being consolidated during the first months or years of settlement, the pioneers were hopeful, indeed expected, that this initial stage and these first rough buildings were only temporary. What they hoped to construct were permanent houses, set in cultivated gardens with large, efficient barns like those they had left behind in southern Ontario (Plate 12). Thus, while some settlers continued to live in log cabins until the 1890s, awaiting good crops or saving money, there were others who were able to fulfill their expectations by 1880. For these, a moderately-sized farm - with a small frame house, a barn rather larger than the house and several outbuildings - was the

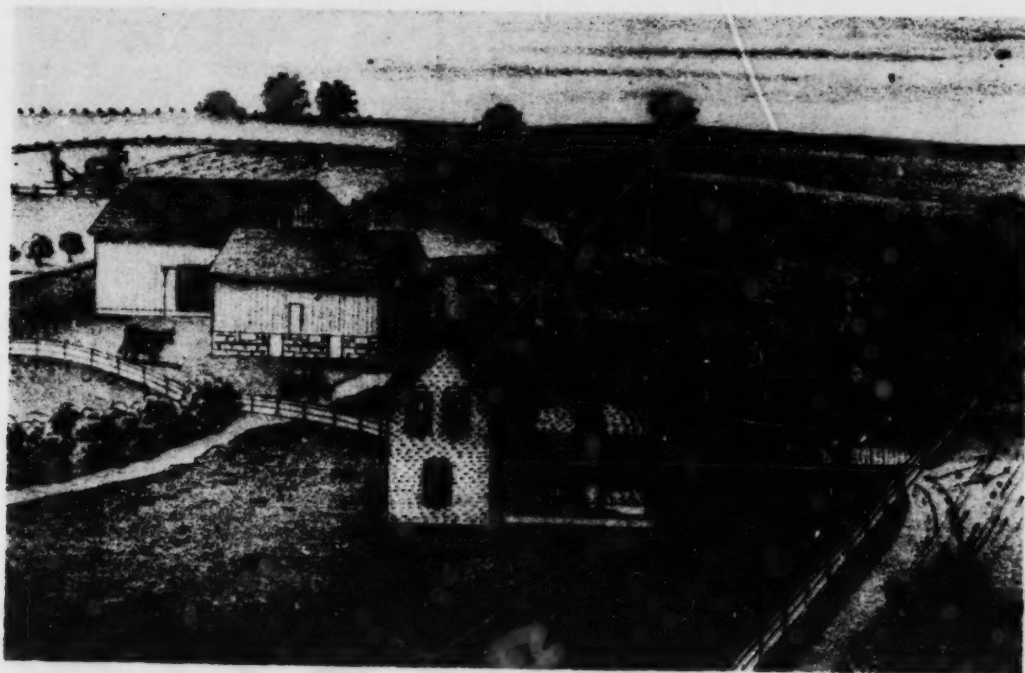


Plate 12. A typical southern Ontario farmstead, the residence of William Allin, Concession 2, Lot 27, Clarke Township. (Historical Atlas of the Counties of Malden and Norfolk, H.R. Page & Co.)

norm until the turn of the century (Plate 13). It was also at this time that the layout of the Manitoba farmstead began to take on its present form.

The provision of shelter and water remained dominant factors, but with the development of the sectional road system by 1900, views to and from the farm became an important consideration. Coupled with this interest in vistas was the introduction of a long formal entrance drive to each farm, a practice common in England and southern Ontario. With these factors in mind, a fairly systematic approach to yard layout was developed (Plate 14). The new house was located closer to the main section road, often at the end of a long driveway in order to provide good access and initial

views from the road. The barn was generally located in a position behind the house, in such a way that it was easily accessible and provided a wind break but was not upwind from the house.

Once this stage of development was attained the farmstead layout remained largely unchanged. As farming became an established business enterprise, by the early 1900s, houses became more commodious, barns grew to a dominant size within the farmyard and associated outbuildings became more numerous (Plate 15). However, the basic position of each building, even if it was replaced, was not appreciably altered. Indeed, layouts of farms today differ little from those of 80 years ago.



Plate 13. Two years after settlement on the prairie. (ca. 1880.) (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

Plate 14. This farm plan included ten acres and was designed for a house sited in the southwest corner of the section. The farmyard contains a number of elements that might be considered necessary in the way of gardens, ornamental grounds, outbuildings and shelter belts. (Historical Atlas of Manitoba; Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, 1970.)

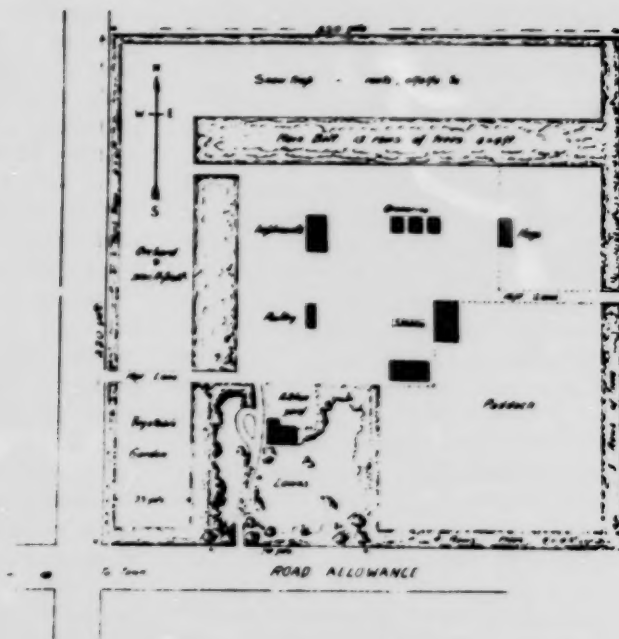


Plate 15. Six years after settlement on the prairie. An elaborate house and a large frame barn now dominate this neat little farmyard. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

Rural Residential Structures

The house was generally the one farmstead building afforded more attention, in an architectural sense, than any other. Techniques of construction and the use of architectural details usually differentiated the house from the other more functional farmstead buildings. In some cases a barn might be more carefully constructed, but it was the house that became the primary symbol of a settler's success. An analysis of the farmhouse in view of the three basic stages of development in MSTW will indicate what economic and cultural circumstances promoted the development of residential architecture (illustrated in Plates 11, 13, and 15). It will also show how methods of construction evolved during the period 1872-1920, and how this can be used as a basis for organization and differentiation.

While the three stages are quite distinct they nevertheless do not conform to a tight chronology. In general, the first log house built before 1880 was replaced, within a year or two, by a small 1 1/2 storey wood-frame structure. This was in turn supplanted around 1900 by an even larger structure. Log houses, however, continued to be built by newcomers or less fortunate farmers until the turn of the century, while the small-scale 1 1/2 storey house remained the most prevalent house type for the first fifty years after initial settlement. Thus the discussion of the three building stages and of the specific building types is not meant to imply that one stage or building type ended when another began. Rather, the stages overlapped chronologically and certain rudimentary building techniques remained popular even

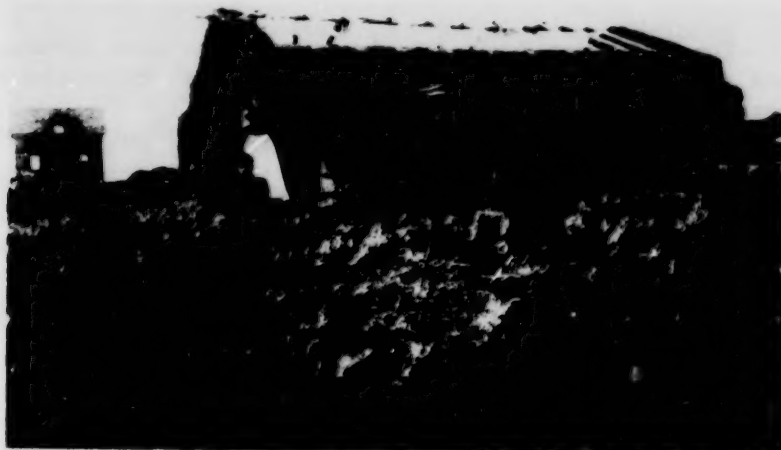
after more advanced forms of construction had been introduced.

Initial Structures (1872-1885)

The initial stage of settlement in MSTW, during the 1870s and early 1880s, was often difficult and the structures built then reflect the amount of time and the available materials that could be devoted to their construction. Canvas tents, which could be quickly pitched and easily moved were popular. Lean-tos, constructed of saplings lashed together and situated over a dug-out could also be easily dismantled and moved. Another shelter commonly utilized was the "Prairie Schooner". In this case an arch was framed over a settler's wagon with willow saplings and this was then covered with the canvas wagon cover. Larger, semi-permanent sod and log structures required more forethought, expertise and time for their construction.

The typical sod house was not as common in the English-speaking areas of MSTW as it was in other parts of Manitoba where timber was not readily available. There were, however, some sod houses built along the eastern base of the Pembina Hills (Plate 16). These sod houses were usually built on the open prairie by Ontario settlers who had arrived after available homesteads on the treed slopes had already been claimed. Long furrows were ploughed from dry slough beds and the sods were then cut in 760 mm lengths, 300-350 mm wide and 100 mm thick. The actual walls of the sod house were constructed by placing alternate layers of sod crossways with overlapping corners. A good sod wall was typically two layers thick,

Plate 16. A sod house.
(ca. 1900.)
(Provincial Archives
Manitoba.)



producing a hollow 760 mm wide wall. Rails were laid up to a ridge pole above the sod walls and several layers of coarse slough hay were used to make a thatched roof. None of these early sod structures have survived. The nature of the construction and the construction material itself virtually ensured that these shelters would collapse and erode with disuse.

The other pioneer building material -logs- has proved somewhat more durable. This was the most common building type during the first ten years of settlement and there are eight log houses extant in the Pembina Hills area. The early log house was usually built on a small rectangular plan with a simple medium-pitched roof thatched with rough grass. These cabins often had a single large room on the ground floor in which space was provided for cooking, eating and family gatherings. The top floor was typically divided into two bedrooms; one for the parents and the other for the children. Log buildings were plastered with a mixture of local clay and chaff. Later the houses were whitewashed annually, inside and out, with a

lime mixture to produce a clean, bright appearance. The chief drawback to any log house was the danger of fire in the roof, where the mud and hay chimney dispersed smoke and, occasionally, sparks into the dry grass.

Most log cabins were constructed by placing large unhewn logs, gathered from nearby wood lots, atop one another in alternating tiers and joined at the corners so the walls were securely locked together. Only a limited variety of notches were popular in the Canadian West during the nineteenth century. Dovetail joints and saddle-notch joints were the two most common methods employed to connect log walls (Plates 17 and 18). While both notching procedures could produce joints of exceptional quality, the saddle-notch in this area was typically the earlier and less refined construction method.

A log house, constructed in 1877 by the pioneers Adam Nelson and his family, is described as a large building with a thatched roof. While it is not clear whether this house was constructed using the saddle or dovetail technique a photograph of another

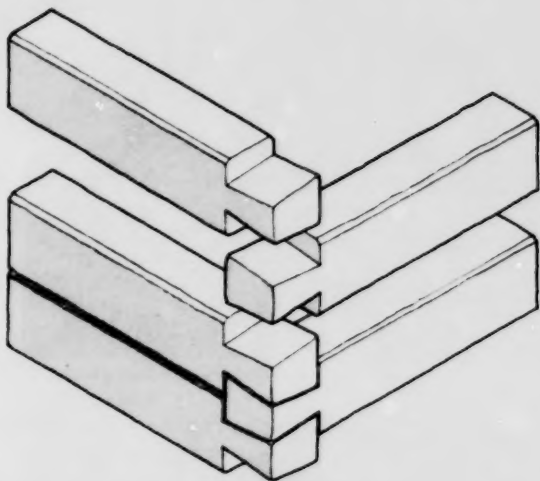


Plate 17. Dovetail construction entailed cutting a wedge shaped joint at each end of the squared logs. The logs were lapped at the corners and joined in an interlocking system that created a strong neat corner and ensured a waterproof joint.

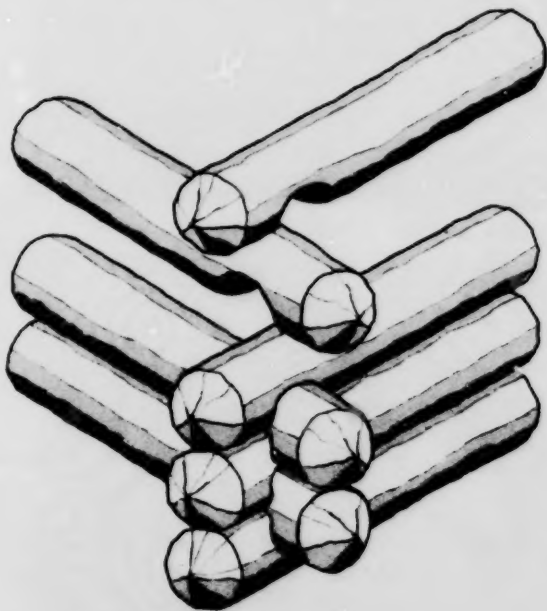


Plate 18. In saddlenotch construction, round logs were lapped and, at the corners, curved notches were cut about a foot back from the end of the log. The location of the saddlenotch on the bottom of the log was more desirable as it allowed water to drain downwards, reducing the possibility of rain gathering in a top notch and rotting the joint.

pioneer log house, also built in 1877, reveals rough unpeeled logs cut at their ends with crude saddlenotches (Plate 19). An existing log building in the planning district reveals characteristics common to these early log structures (Plate 20). The massing recalls the Hildebrand house but the construction appears to be more assured. The large oak logs are peeled and the dovetail notches are not as crudely cut.

Leaving logs unpeeled was actually a dangerous practice. In one well-documented case, A.P. Stephenson and his two sons, the first settlers to push into the Pembina Hills near what later became Nelson, died in the winter of 1874 when the tinder dry bark on the inside of their cabin caught fire. While it took more time it was safer to peel the logs before they were used for construction. This procedure also made it easier to fill spaces between logs with a chinking material of hay and daub mixture and to apply lath and plaster to the log walls. This final coating material provided insulation and also created a neater appearance. The sturdy walls of the former Borthwick house were unfinished on the outside but covered on the interior with willow purchase and plaster.

Seven other log residences besides this early example were found in the planning district. None, however, are currently inhabited and none are well preserved. There are, nevertheless, some interesting features that distinguish these buildings and one of them at SW 21-4-6W is of particular note (Plate 21). Built around 1875 the old house is presently in a deteriorated condition and the original wood shingled roof has

Plate 19. Former Hildebrand
log house, ca. 1900. The
thatch on this house would
have been replaced within a
year or so, if in fact the
house was still inhabited
at that time. (The Hills
of Home; The Miami History
Committee, 1967.)



Plate 20. Former Borthwick
house, NE 6-2-5W, ca. 1890.
This old house, now used
for storage, at one time
housed nineteen people.



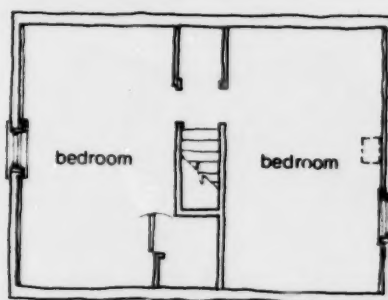
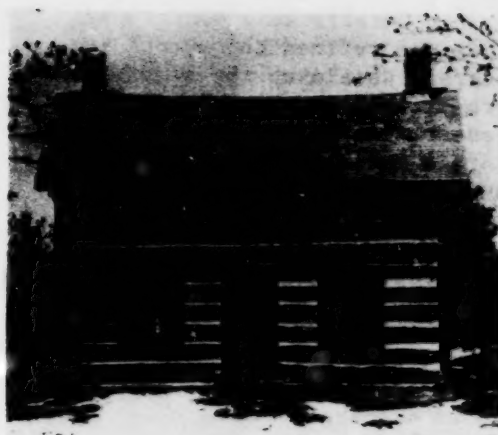
Plate 21. Former Grant
house, SW 21-4-6W, ca.
1875.



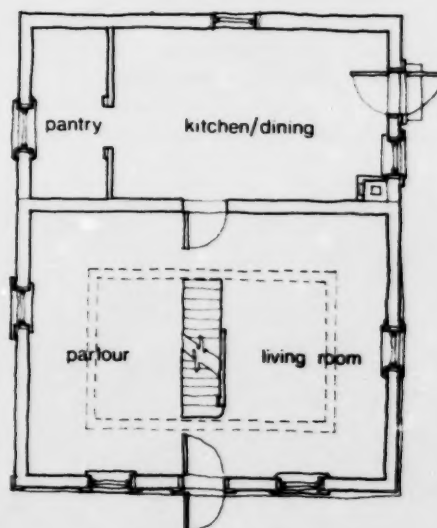
been covered with asphalt shingles. The building, however, exhibits the distinctive proportions and fenestration of the typical southern Ontario log house (Plate 22).

These proportions had arisen in Ontario early in the nineteenth century in response to residential taxation. Houses of two or more storeys were taxed at a higher rate than one storey residences. In order to gain the floor space of a 2-storey building without having to pay the concomitant taxes, many shrewd citizens increased the ground floor wall height and situated the main door on the long face. What the taxman saw was a tall entrance façade that still had, with its single door and flanking windows, the appearance of a single storey structure. The "hidden" second storey, whose effective floor space was reduced by the sloping gable roof, was only visible from the gable ends. By 1870 this massing and fenestration was a traditional form throughout southern Ontario and became an obvious source for buildings constructed in Manitoba during the nineteenth century.

The particular log building in MSTW, noted above, features the neat dovetail corners, hand-hewn squared logs and thick chinking on the exterior. The interior is consistent with other small log buildings. A central staircase divides both storeys into two spaces; the ground floor accommodates living and cooking/eating areas while the second floor is divided into two sleeping areas (Plate 23).



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Top right: Plate 22. A typical Ontario log house.
Centre and lower right: Plate 23. Former Grant house: floor plans.

In Ontario this basic house form was refined throughout the years. Retaining the same proportions and ground floor fenestration, the addition of Gothic Revival elements popular during the nineteenth century transformed the building. The upper storey, still disguised by heightened façade walls, was now lit with a window in a central gable (Plate 24). This distinctive element was often accompanied by detailed woodwork, known as bargeboards, on the eaves.



Plate 24. Former Einarson house, NE 8-1-6W, ca. 1895.

1-1/2 Storey Houses (1878-1920)

While the central gable house, built with logs, had precedent in Ontario, the building type was actually more familiar as a 1 1/2 storey wood-frame structure sheathed with horizontal wood siding or brick. By 1870 in Ontario, the decorative possibilities of wood-frame construction had produced houses of considerable refinement (Plate 25). In the wilderness of Manitoba, however, these refinements could not be immediately realized. While a variety of services, including stores, blacksmith shops and stopping houses (Thompson's stopping house, which provided overnight accommodation for many new arrivals, became the source for the R.M.'s name) was provided to the pioneers, the provision of cut lumber was not one of them. Until 1877 cut lumber was only available from mills at Plum Coulee, Portage la Prairie, Emerson, Winnipeg or St. Joe, North Dakota. Travel to these communities for pre-cut lumber was difficult and so construction with the logs at hand was more practical. This situation was finally altered when, with encouragement from his sons, Adam Nelson began operating the first stationary sawmill, in conjunction with a grist mill, on Silver Creek in 1877. With the addition of another mill at Mountain City cut lumber and wooden shingles were soon readily available in all parts of the planning district. After 1880 the majority of houses built in MSTW were constructed using milled lumber.

With a familiar and reliable building technology available, settlers in MSTW could now undertake the construction of standard house types. The



Plate 25. A large wood frame house with brick veneer in the county of Norfolk. This house form was usually enhanced with Gothic-style forms that were in vogue throughout southern Ontario during the nineteenth century. Barge-boards, pointed windows and steeply pitched gables were typical elements incorporated in symmetrically-planned houses. (Historical Atlas of the Counties of Haldemond and Norfolk, H.R. Page & Co.)

rectangular-planned central gable house was, of course, very popular, but at least three other basic 1 1/2 storey house types distinct in floor plan and external character, can be identified. The rectangular-planned house with a side hall as well as L- or T-shaped houses were common in MSTW before 1900. A third type, on a square plan with a mansard roof, was less common, but still well known.

Central Gable Houses

In the countryside of MSTW the typical central gable house was a modest structure with little pretension of architectural style. A house at SW 2-4-7W is a typical rural example of this residential type (Plate 26). The front of the house is on the long side of the rectangular floor plan. The door is centrally placed creating a symmetrical façade accented by the central gable (a second window to balance the composition on the left side has since been covered over).

Internally this residence departs from the typical central gable house plan (Plate 27). A central stair that would usually have divided the ground floor into two equal areas has been moved to the back of the house. As a result a large parlour is now adjoined on the west by an unusually small bedroom. It is likely, however, that this was not the original plan but that new owners of the unfinished house moved the stair in 1912.

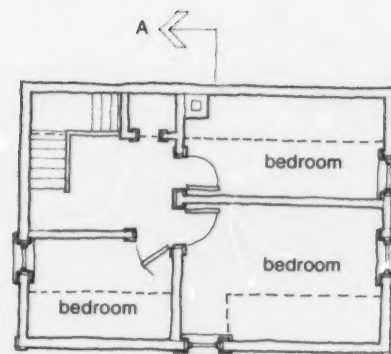


Plate 26. Former Oblenski house, SW 2-4-7W, ca. 1905.

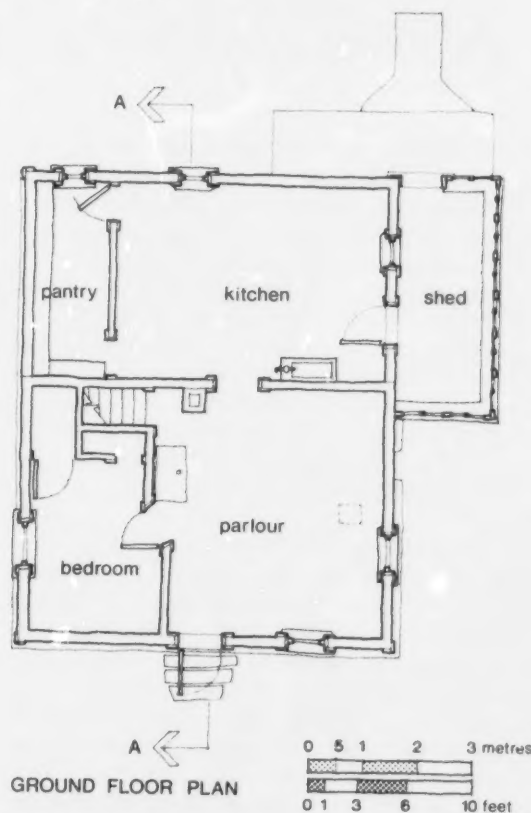
The cellar in this house, since enlarged and finished, was originally a simple dug-out (Plate 28). Vegetables and other perishable goods were kept in this cool environment. A final feature, common to all basic 1 1/2 storey house types, is the rear shed-roofed addition. The shed addition at the back of this central gable house, further enlarged with a verandah, virtually doubled the ground floor space. Sometimes built at the same time as the house, but often added later, these sheds were used for storage and, during the summer in larger houses, as a kitchen. The addition also provided an alternate entrance. The formal front door was, in nearly all rural houses, rarely used and the back door became the primary entrance. Access through the rear addition, directly into the kitchen, kept the dirt associated with farming out of the public rooms of the house.

Side Hall Planned Houses

The second basic house type built before the turn of the century in MSTW was plainer in appearance than the typical central gable type. A house at SW32-3-5W is an interesting example of this type of small-scale structure (Plate 29). Although 1 1/2 storeys like the previous type, it is notable for its side hall plan and consequent changes in fenestration. This second type of rectangular house had its front on the short side of the plan (Plate 30). To make the most efficient use of interior space the hall and front door were located to one side at the front of the house. This necessarily created an asymmetrical and vertically massed front. The austerity of this simple form was often relieved by Gothic Revival

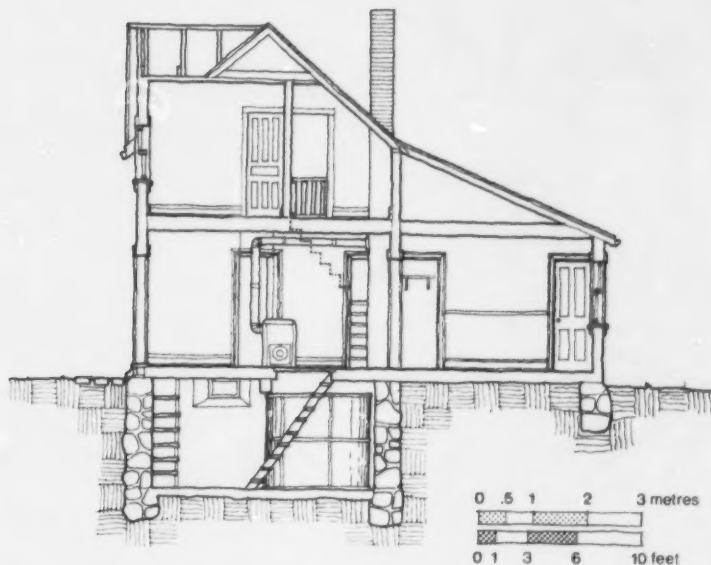


SECOND FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Plate 27. Former Oblenski house: ground and second floor plans.



SECTION A-A

Plate 28. Former Oblenski house: section.

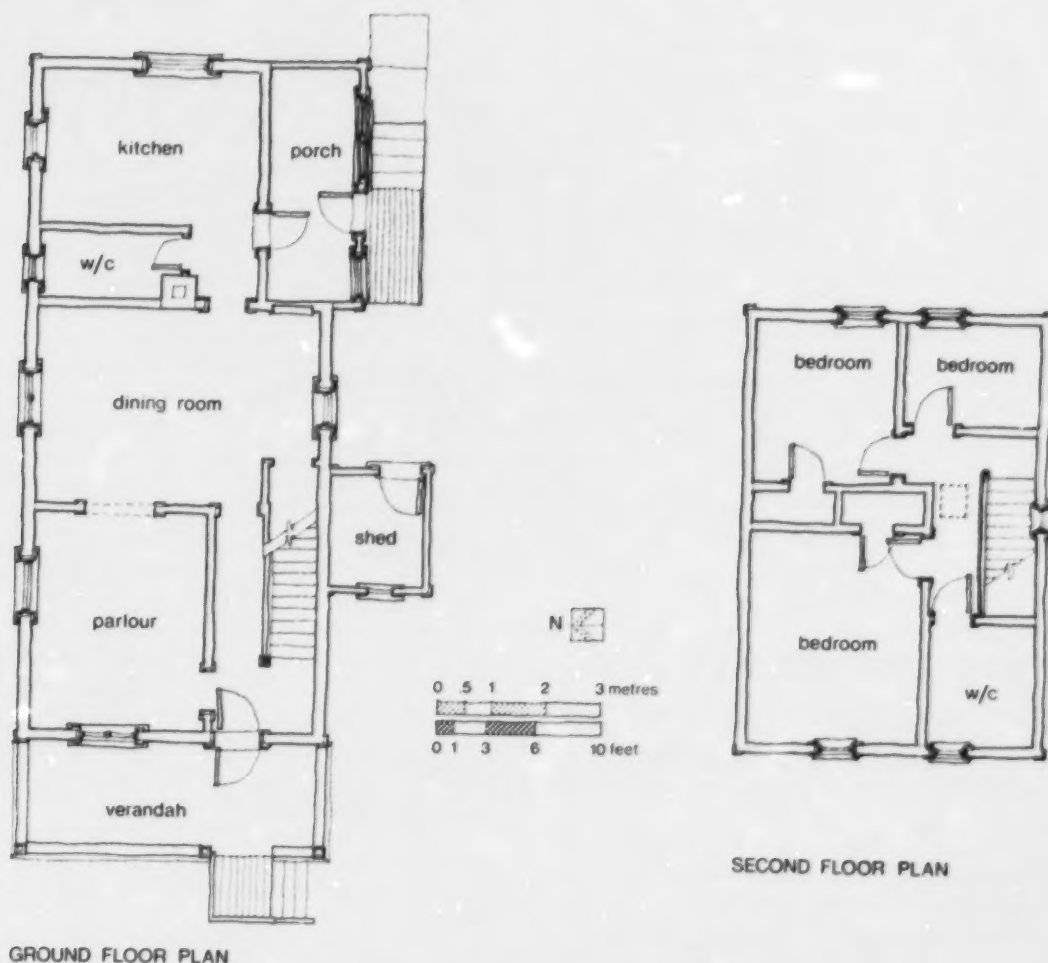
details, elaborately carved bargeboards or an elegant verandah.

Until 1930, when these two residential types became less popular, both were usually constructed of wood frame with

wood siding. There were two basic framing procedures. The first, balloon framing, was the most typical frame construction method used before 1890; platform framing succeeded balloon framing after 1890.



Plate 29. Henderson House, SW 32-3-5W, ca. 1915. Although a later example, this house still exhibits typical features of earlier side hall residences.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Plate 30. Henderson house: ground floor plan and second floor plan.

Balloon framing permitted quick and easy construction of the exterior frame and roof before interior work was begun (Plate 31). The addition of the roof at this stage allowed work to progress inside during inclement weather. The actual construction procedure entailed the attachment of 40 x 80 studs to a sill plate that was secured to the foundation. The stud walls extended in one piece up to the plate supporting the roof. Floor joists, supported by ribbon boards, were nailed to the individual studs.

The platform framing procedure eliminated the need for long 40 x 80s and also permitted construction in stages (Plate 32). Each stud wall, which extended only one storey, was pre-assembled as a unit at each succeeding stage of construction. The individual walls were fitted into prescribed vertical positions and secured to horizontal plates. Platform framing continued to be used for the construction of small-scale residences in the planning district during the first three decades of the twentieth century. At the same time,

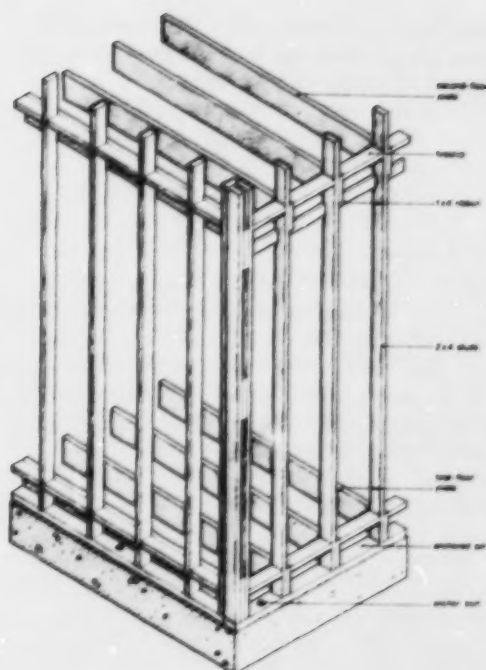


Plate 31. Balloon framing construction.

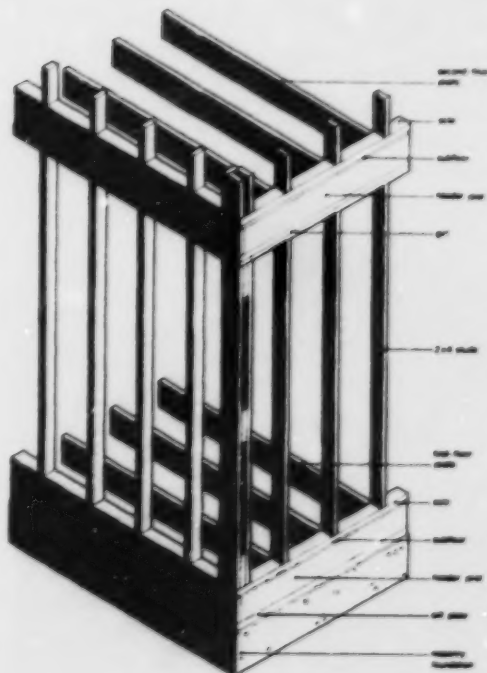


Plate 32. Platform framing procedure.

however, these two basic 1 1/2 storey residential types were occasionally veneered with brick or concrete.

Few of the 1 1/2 storey farm residences that were built of more substantial materials have survived, partly because so few were constructed. Depressed economic conditions during the last two decades of the nineteenth century limited most rural residential construction to modest size and appointments. Brick, which was generally purchased at the Leary brickyard northwest of Miami or the MacGregor brickyard near Morden, was expensive before the turn of the century and brick construction was labour intensive. Erecting a frame for a small-scale house and then covering it with brick was too expensive for many farmers. Only one central gable house of brick, and this but a veneer, was found in the planning district (Plate 33). The show of brick was typically reserved for larger houses where its strength complemented the building's bulk.

The use of concrete as a protective material for these house types was slightly more common than brick in the rural areas of MSTW. Two frame houses with concrete block veneer have survived. One, at NW 15-4-7W is in good condition (Plate 34). This house was constructed around 1905 during a period when concrete block, or more accurately, artificial stone was accepted as a viable alternative to brick or wood. Itinerant builders roamed the countryside with portable block-making machines and for ten years concrete buildings, usually of block, were quite popular throughout Manitoba. Not only could concrete blocks be more



Plate 33. Brown house, Sw 19-3-4W, ca. 1915.



Plate 34. Wood house, NW 15-4-7W, ca. 1910.

readily produced than bricks, they also provided much better fire protection than lumber. In addition, the variety of block faces that could be produced, including plain, rock and vermiculated, created houses of obvious strength with the impression of wealth.

L- and T-Shaped 1 1/2 Storey Houses

Not only were the two basic house types modified by the use of sheathing materials and applied ornament, but the flexibility permitted by frame construction encouraged numerous variations in plan. While retaining many features common to the two basic types, these larger houses could be built on a modified plan with consequent changes in massing. This gave rise to what were virtually new house types. L- and T-shaped plans were a favourite way to produce a larger more exciting house with additional sunlight and ventilation. Some existing L-shaped houses are actually combinations, where a typical rectangular house was simply enlarged with a smaller addition (Plate 35).

Plate 35. Former Coles house, NW 3-5-6W, 1892. The original house, on the right was enlarged in 1919 with the wing addition to the left.

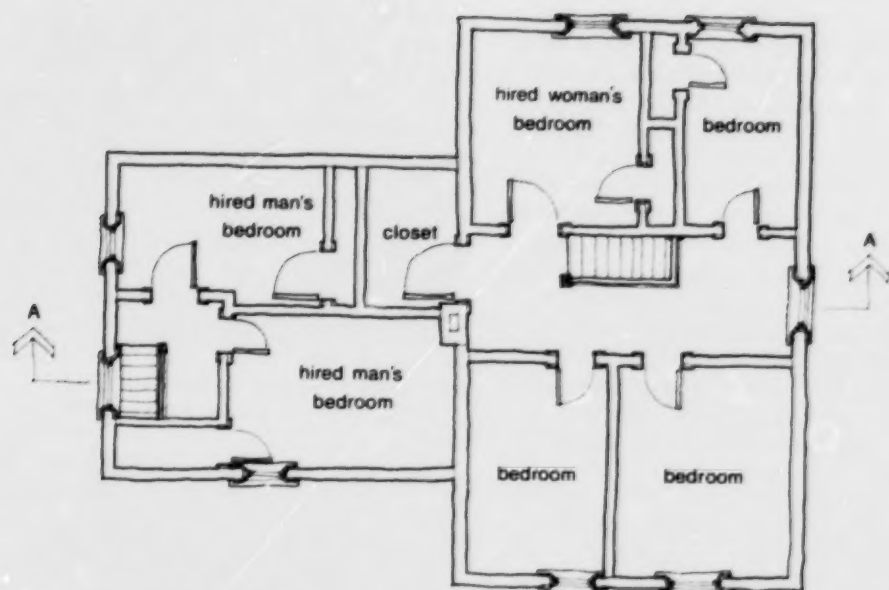


Many extant L- and T-shaped houses, however, were designed as a unit. The planning and form of a house at NE6-5-6W exhibits many features typical of the L- or T-shaped house (Plate 36). The plan features a central hallway that runs the length of the building, on both the ground and second floors (Plate 37). On the second floor this hallway was blocked off to provide separate and enclosed access by another stair for the hired men from the kitchen (Plate 38). The interior of the house contains many of the original fixtures. A detailed staircase, wainscoting, baseboards and picture rails are still intact. One especially interesting feature, common to many houses built during this period was the variety of heating grilles in the floors (Plate 39). On the outside, the house has a first floor bay window, a favourite detail around 1900, carved bargeboards in the gable ends and an enclosed verandah that fills in the south face.

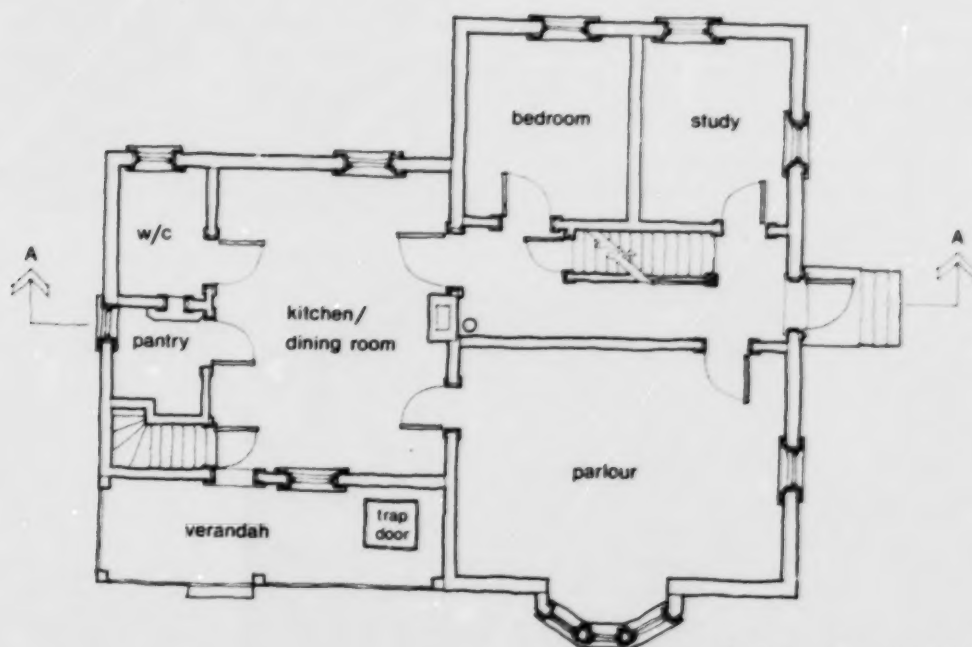
The construction of this T-shaped house is rather unusual. It was the only house in the planning district built of wood frame filled and covered with mortar. This procedure, which was common in the Stonewall area before 1900, ensured better heat retention and fire resistance. Concrete block was often used for larger houses, with similar effect, though it produced a façade of greater monumentality. An old house at SW 14-5-7W, which has unfortunately fallen into disrepair, is a good example (Plate 40).



Plate 36. Thomaon house, NE6-5-6W, 1896. The stucco covering on this house was added in 1978.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

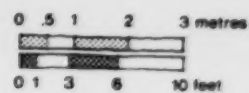


Plate 37. Thomson house: ground floor plan, second floor plan and basement plan.

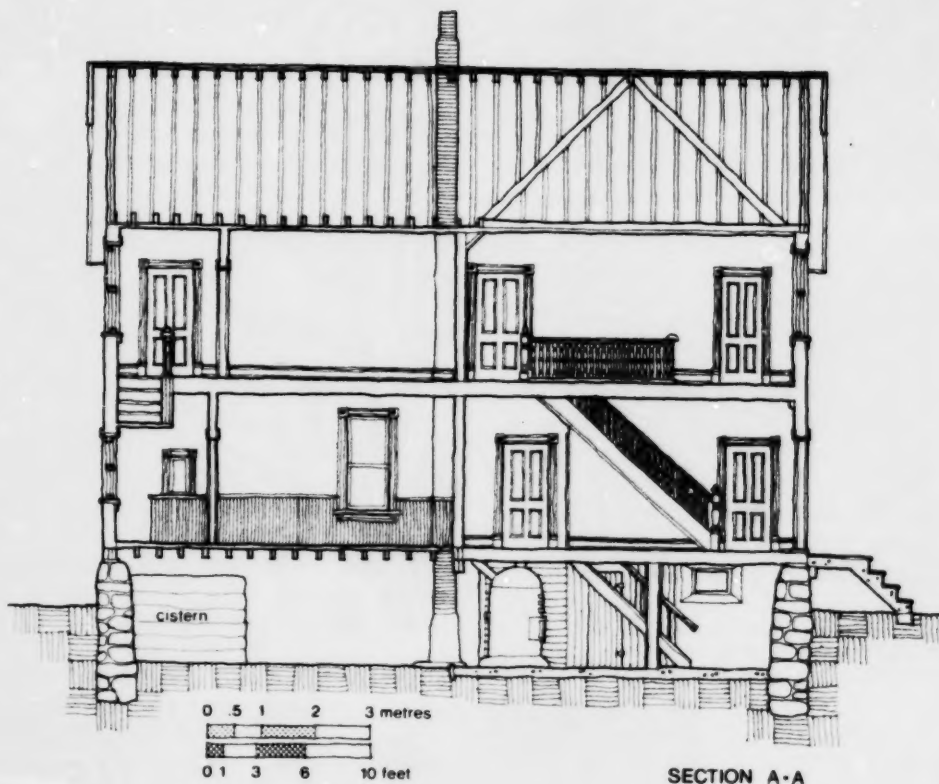


Plate 38. Thomson house: section.

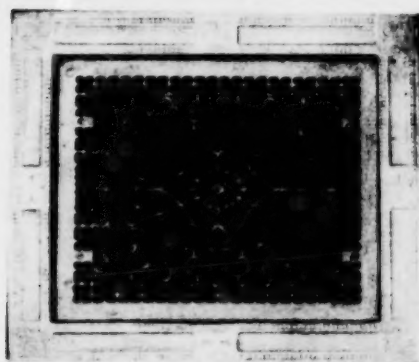
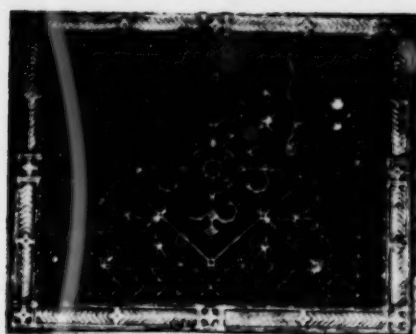


Plate 39. The two grilles are similar to those found in many turn-of-the-century houses.



Plate 40. Former Mustard house, SE 15-5-7W, ca. 1905. The inscription on the concrete blocks reads: "66 Maiden Lane N.Y. - 1901 - H.S. PALMER BUILDING BLOCK".

Mansard-Roofed Houses

There was, besides houses of the common L- and T-shaped plan, another 1 1/2 storey house type popular in the countryside of MSTW before 1900. Built on a square, rather than a rectangular plan, these houses are distinguished by the use of a mansard roof (Plate 41). The steep mansard roof, which was fashionable across all of North America in the 1860s and 70s, effectively disguised the second storey, and was, in Ontario, yet another means for avoiding taxation.

In Manitoba, and specifically in MSTW, mansard-roofed houses followed Ontario precedent. The need for dormer windows in the mansard roof was commonly met with an arched surround, thought to be more complementary to the roof shape (Plate 42). The size of the house itself encouraged construction with a more substantial facing material than wood. Indeed, the three remaining rural examples in MSTW are all veneered with brick, stone or concrete block.



Plate 41. Former Cruise house, SW 27-5-6W, ca. 1900. This house, built of concrete block was built by a homesteader originally from Quebec.

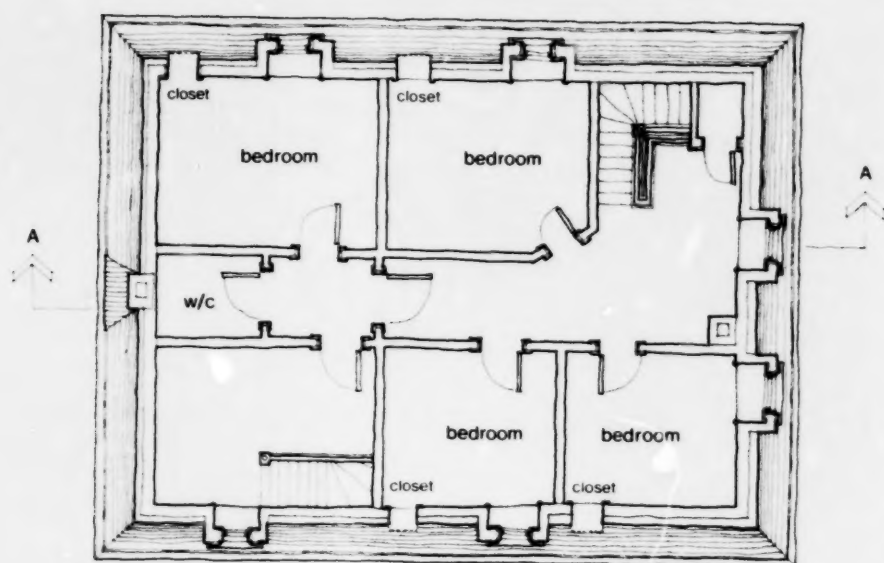


Plate 42. The arched dormer in mansard roofs was often adorned with several picturesque details.

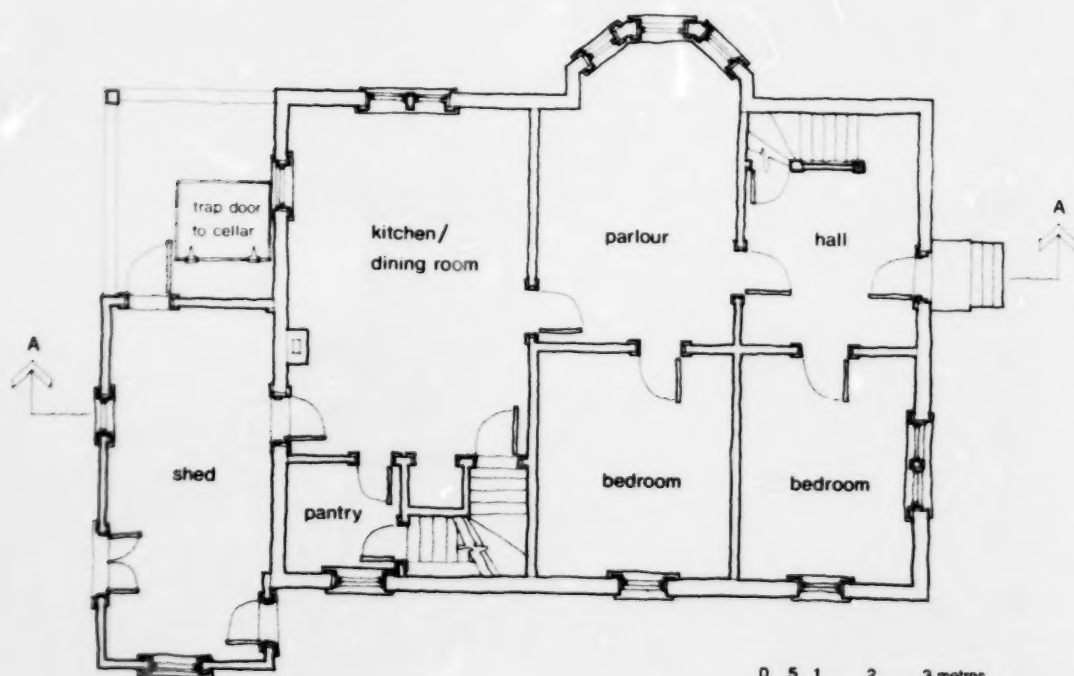
The brick-veneered mansard house at SW 18-2-5W reflects many of these characteristics (Plate 43). The plan, which is similar to the other basic 1 1/2 storey house types (the kitchen and pantry are at the back; the parlour, dining room, main bedroom and staircase are at the front) allows larger room areas (Plate 44). The mansard roof itself is pierced, in this case, with gabled dormers (Plate 45). Wrought iron cresting which was often placed along the roof ridge to effect a transition from the building to the roof to the sky was apparently never included on this house. Despite these deviations from standard practice however, the house is still a fine example of the rural mansard-roofed residence in MSTW.



Plate 43. Former Borthwick house, NE 18-2-5W.



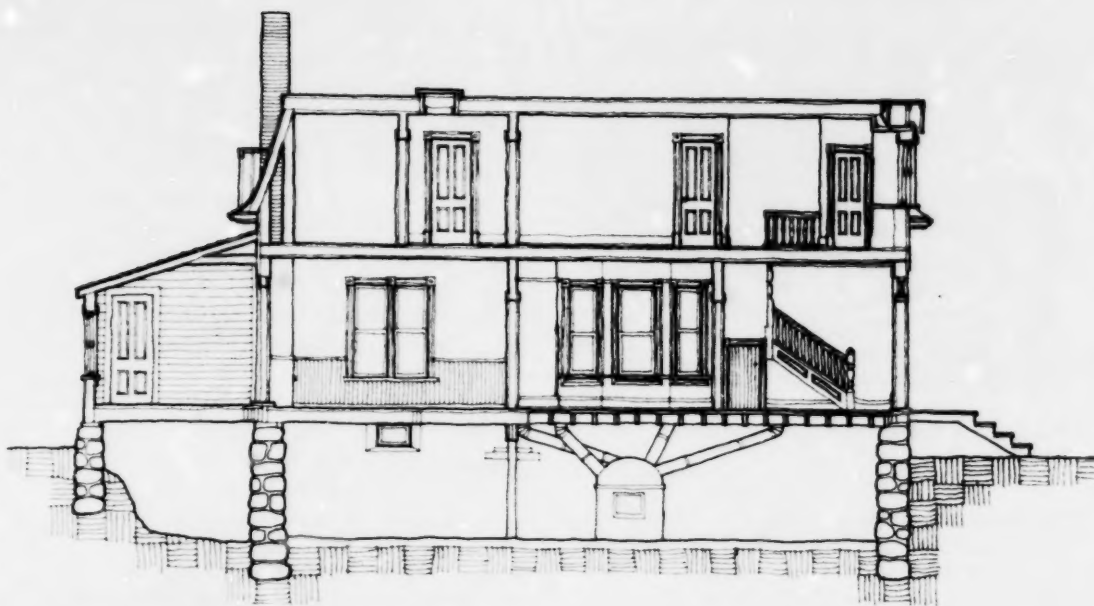
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



Plate 44. Former Borthwick house: ground floor plan and second floor plan.



SECTION A-A

Plate 45. Former Borthwich house: section.

2-1/2 Storey Houses (1900-1920)

By the turn of the century rising grain prices and the development of Morden as an important town in southern Manitoba provided the rural areas of the planning district with wealth and a sense of sophistication. The four basic 1 1/2 storey houses quickly attained a high level of excellence in their design and construction. At the same time, however, settlers able to afford a 2 or 2 1/2 storey house began construction of larger residences. Not only could well-to-do farmers now build these larger houses with substantial materials, but they were able to adorn them with finer architectural elements.

Once again these settlers did not have to look far for models. In Ontario, substantial 2 and 2 1/2 storey houses were commonplace before 1870. One of the most popular of these 2 1/2 storey

house types combined several architectural principles. The finest of these buildings united a Georgian sense of harmony, symmetry and proportion with Italianate details (Plate 46). In MSTW more modest structures were usually built, but they attempted nevertheless to convey the same sense of grandeur.

Most of the large 2 1/2 storey houses built in the district were either square or L-shaped in plan although both had large roofs with broad overhanging eaves. The interior planning in each type was usually based on either a central or side hall plan. The central configuration was more common and a symmetrically-composed south façade more popular than the asymmetry of the side hall plan.



Plate 46. A Typical Ontario 2 1/2 storey house.

Techniques used in the construction of these large houses were more varied than those employed for the earlier small-scale residences. While wood frame with wood siding continued to be a popular construction method, brick and sometimes stone or concrete were commonly used in constructing larger farmhouses.

Square Planned 2 1/2 Storey Houses

A house at SE 27-4-7W is a fairly standard example of the large square-planned house (Plate 47). The 2 1/2 storey square block is topped by a truncated



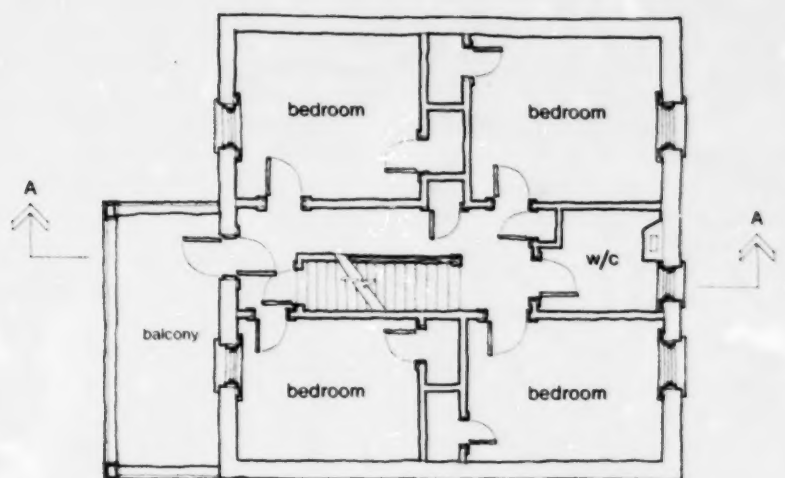
Plate 47. Former Fry house, SE 27-4-7W, ca. 1915.

pyramid roof. The south façade is symmetrically composed. The rhythm of the central door on the ground floor, flanked by segmentally-arched windows is repeated on the second floor. Along the main façade, the wood porch and enclosed balcony above seem to enlarge the building and give it a less formal appearance. The other sides are more informally handled (Plate 48).

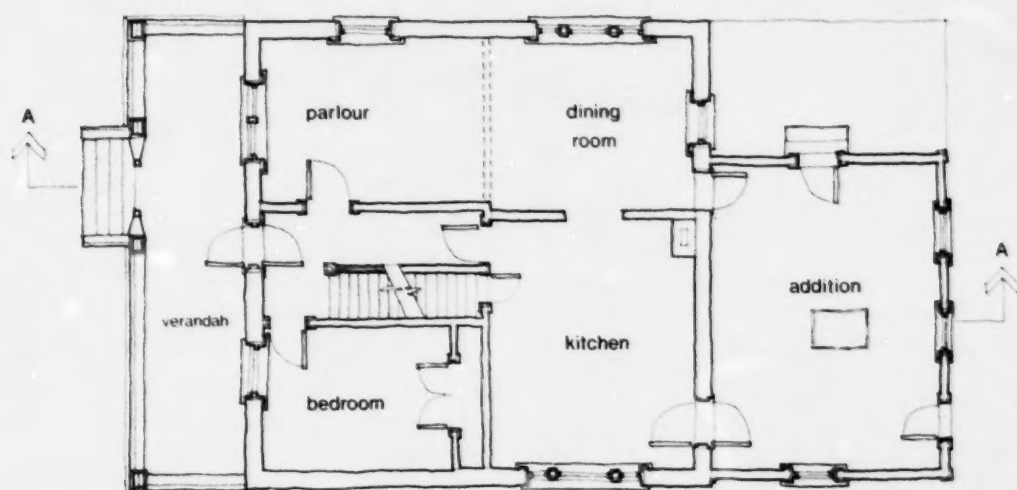
The internal planning of this large square house, like other symmetrical layouts, revolves around the staircase, situated in the centre of the house (Plate 49). A dining room and living room occupy the front half of the house while the kitchen and pantry are located at the back. On the second floor a central hallway bisects the plan, creating two sets of two rooms on either side (Plate 50). The total floor area of houses like this was not appreciably greater than the floor area of a mansard-roofed or L-shaped house. It was the height, especially and the judicious use of architectural elements that made these 2 1/2 storey houses so much more imposing.



Plate 48. Former Fry house: this view from the south west reveals the offhand window sizes and placement.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

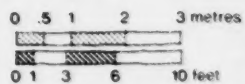


Plate 49. Former Fry house: ground floor plan and second floor plan.

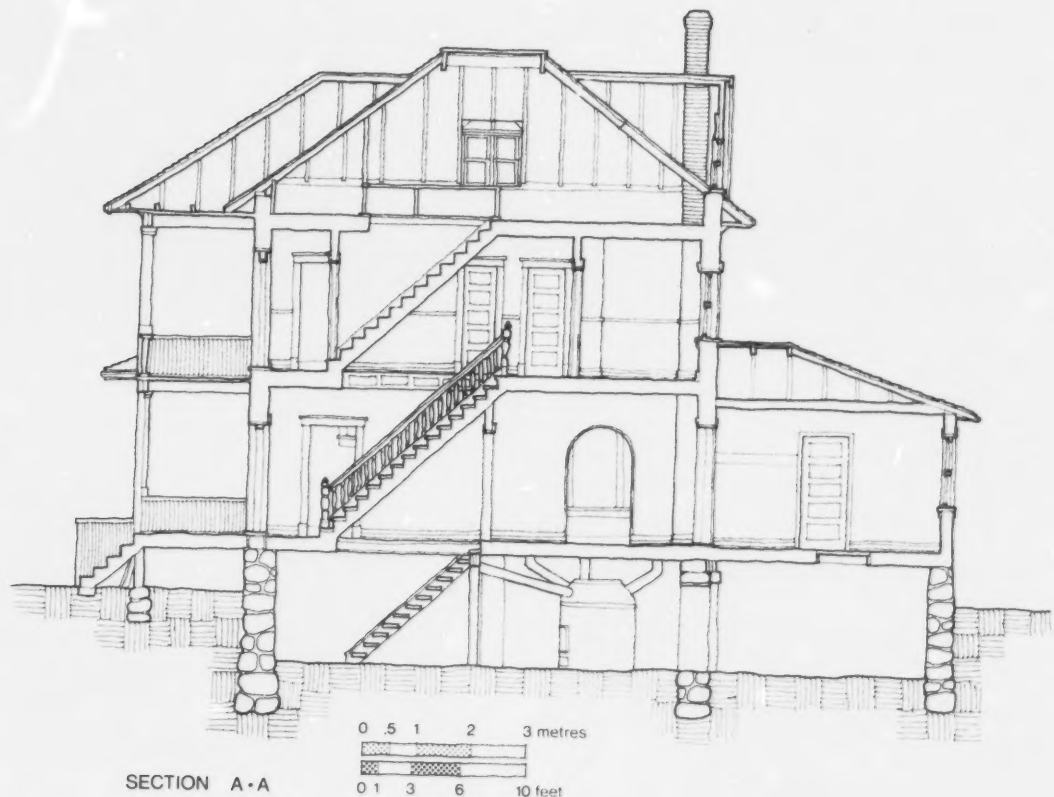


Plate 50. Former Fry house: section.

While it is unfortunate that the bricks are falling off the southwest corner of the former Fry house, the situation does provide a good opportunity to see its method of construction. A wooden frame was constructed and then sheathed with rough 20 x 90s. The buff bricks were then laid. Above the windows and doors the brick was set in a segmental arch, a device which not only spread the weight bearing down on the window frame, but one which could be used to decorative effect. This large square-planned house also contained a heating system common in western Canada. Stove pipes ran from the furnace in the basement through all the rooms and then to the attic where the base of the chimney was located. In

this manner the metal stovepipes were used to transfer heat to the rooms.

While the size and detailing of this 2 1/2 storey house distinguish it from the smaller 1 1/2 storey residences, it was not actually the home of a wealthy man. Although there are some interesting and even expensive details, most of the architectural elements in the house, including the woodworking and stained glass were common features in most houses of this period. What distinguished this house and other large square-planned houses from one another was the diversity of building materials, roof forms and ornamentation that characterized their designs. These features

changed with time but were increasingly common as more large houses were built.

Although the simple square plan was a common model, it was one often modified or expanded on by local builders (Plate 51). In the former Markison house the simple plan of the basic type is enlarged and animated with two large bay windows, one that extends up two floors where it is topped by a splayed turret. The diversity of dormer sizes in the roof also helps create a more personal and picturesque expression of the formal, massive square-planned type.



Plate 51. Former Markison house, SE 31-4-6W, ca. 1900.



Plate 52. Leatherdale house, SW 17-4-5W, ca. 1900.

L- and T-Shaped 2 1/2 Storey Houses

Large square-planned houses remained a popular house type in the planning district from the turn of the century until after the First World War. During this same period, however, a slightly different large house type gained popularity. Two-and-a-half storey houses with complex L- or T-shaped plans and constructed using substantial materials were built by wealthier farmers in the district. Like the simpler square-planned house, the L- or T-shaped house was often constructed of brick, stone or concrete veneer on a wooden frame and had a large impressive roof with overhanging eaves. Because of the complexities of the plans these larger houses are often seen with an elaborate, many-gabled roof, a variety of window types and a range of architectural detail.

A large T-shaped house at SW 17-4-5W exhibits a number of these features (Plate 52). The main façade, seen from the road, offers the impression of a simple square-planned residence. The view from the yard, however, provides a better indication of the building's mass. The thick fieldstone walls on this house are capped by a large truncated hip roof (Plate 53). The transition between the walls and the roof is marked by a broad cornice, deep eaves and decorated brackets (Plate 54). The stonework is excellent. The faces are expertly cut and the stones are perfectly laid with beautiful effect on the high, flat walls and segmental arches over the windows and doors.

These large square, L- and T-shaped houses marked the climax of pre-1930 house construction in the planning district. After that date, because of economic depression during the 1930s, changes in building technique, and a fashion for the bungalow form, more modest farm houses were usually built. Those houses constructed before 1930, however, remind us of the extraordinary growth and human energy that characterized the first fifty

years of settlement in the area. Within thirty years the Manitoba farmhouse had developed from the log shanties and frame shacks of an isolated countryside to the grand, multi-storey brick houses of a settled and prosperous province. With the barns and other farm buildings on the farmstead, the old houses in the planning district are physical manifestations of those vibrant settlement years.

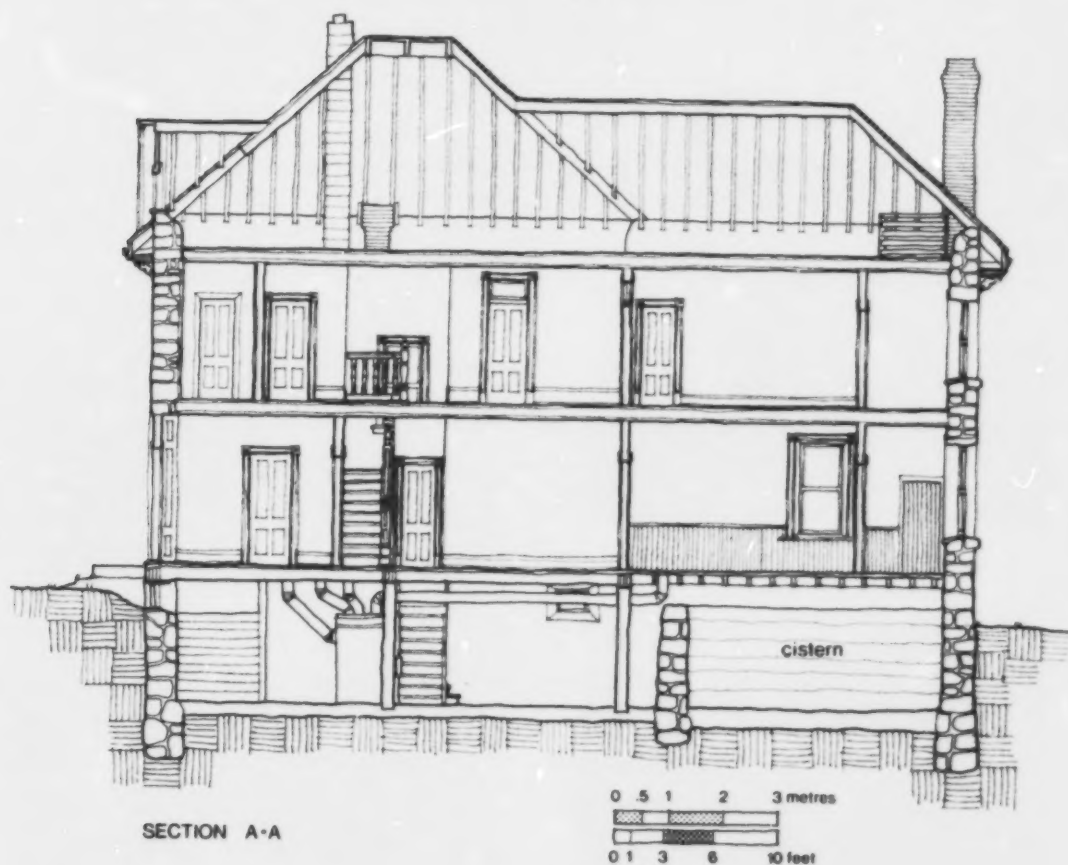
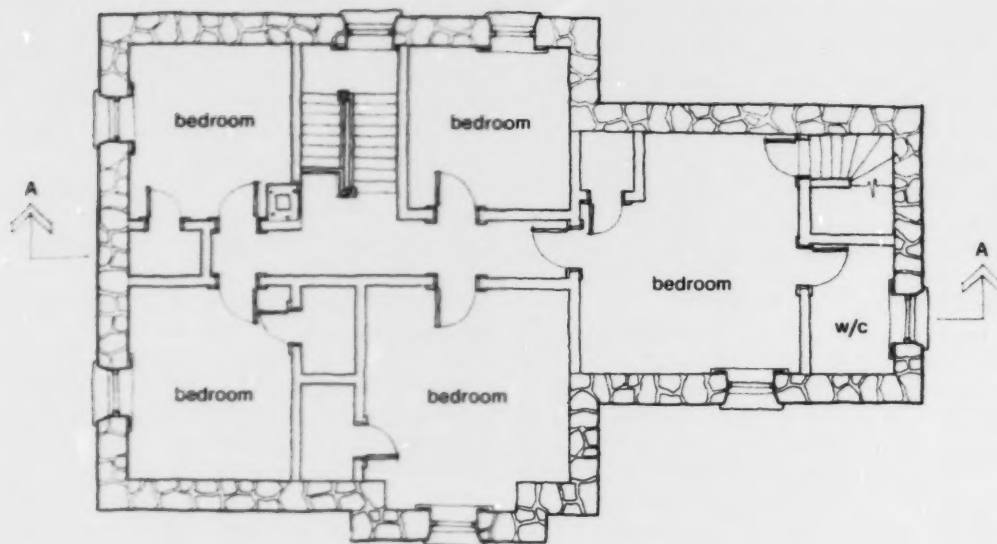
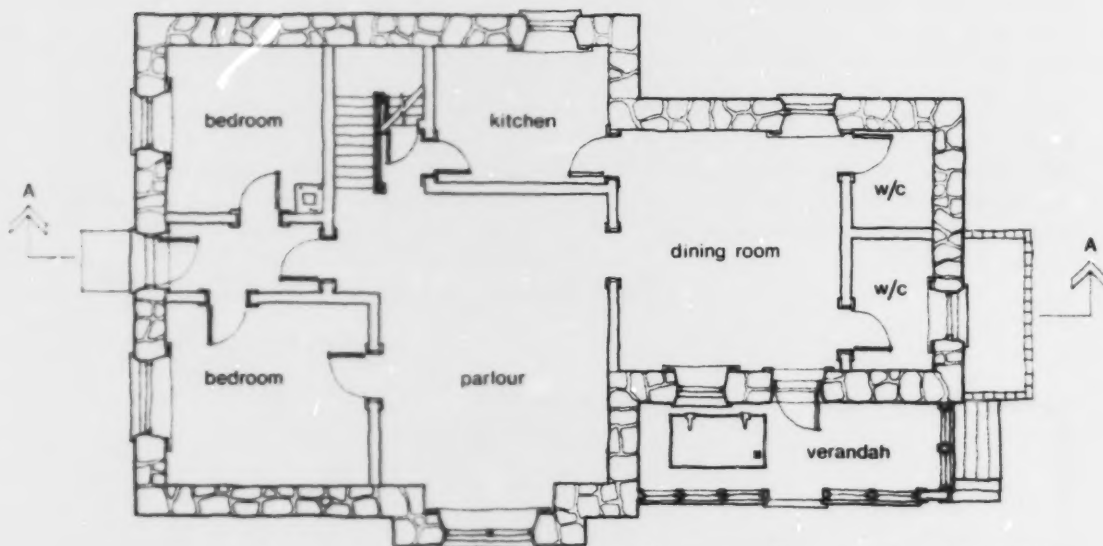


Plate 53. Leatherdale house: section.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

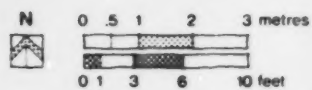


Plate 54. Leatherdale house: ground and second floor plans.

Barns

Not only houses, but barns as well have undergone a considerable and interesting evolution in those areas of the MSTW Planning District first settled by pioneers from Ontario. The growing size of farms, technical advances, and changes in available manpower all affected the development of the barn in MSTW. It would be incorrect to assume, however, that this transformation occurred everywhere at the same time or even at a steady rate. Economic conditions, especially, interrupted or prolonged certain stages in the progression from the initial crude barns of the early 1870s to the large wood-framed barns of the 1920s. Despite this, it is possible to identify three main stages of development: 1) temporary pioneer buildings, 2) southern Ontario style barns, 3) light wood-framed barns. Even the crudest of these structures was not built without reference to some earlier model and so a brief discussion of the development of barns in North America, and more specifically in Ontario, is necessary if one is to understand the development of barns in MSTW.

The Barn in North America

Since the arrival of the first European settlers in the eastern areas of North America the barn, as a covered storage area for hay and grain and a refuge for animals, has appeared in a wide variety of forms. Apart from the many vernacular types, indigenous to local regions, most North American barns can be seen as an example or adaptation of one of four types: French, English, Dutch or German. These were first built during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries by settlers from those countries.

The English barn, probably the most widespread in Canada and the United States during early settlement, was characterized by its sophisticated heavy frame construction and its distinctive plan. The main doors opened onto a central hall, or threshing floor, flanked on either side by stock alleys or hay mows (Plate 55). The elongated French barn, in comparison, is distinguished by the organization of its disparate functions beneath a single, uninterrupted roof. This type was common in Quebec (Plate 56) but it is rarely found outside the

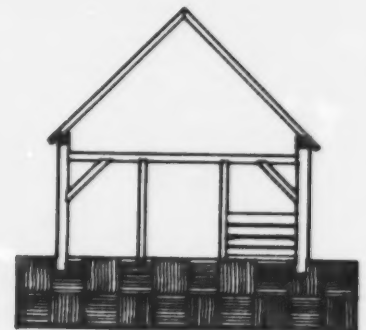
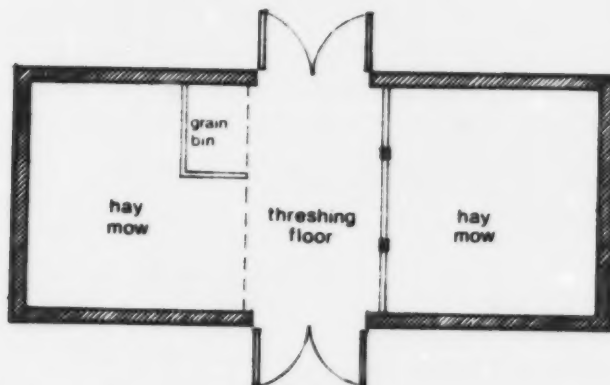


Plate 55. Plan and section of an English barn.

province except on occasion and in altered form in the French areas of Manitoba.

The Dutch barn, although more prevalent in the eastern United States during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries than in Canada did, nevertheless, influence nineteenth century Canadian barns to some degree.

The longitudinal planning featured a long central alley flanked by stock stalls (Plate 57). The obvious similarity to basilican church planning (with their central naves and side aisles separated by a row of columns) was reinforced, in the Dutch barn, by the location of doors in only one of the gable ends.

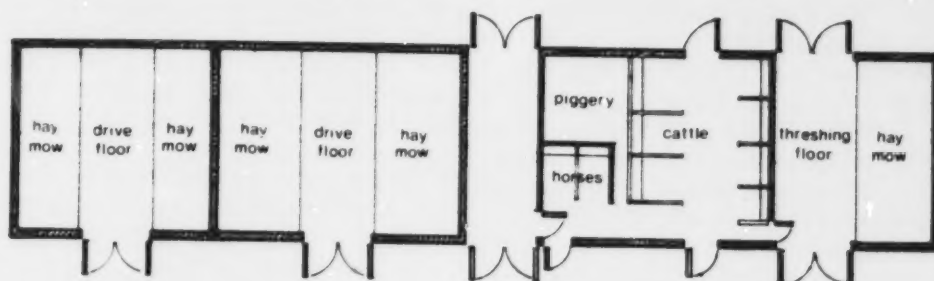


Plate 56. Plan of a Quebec barn.

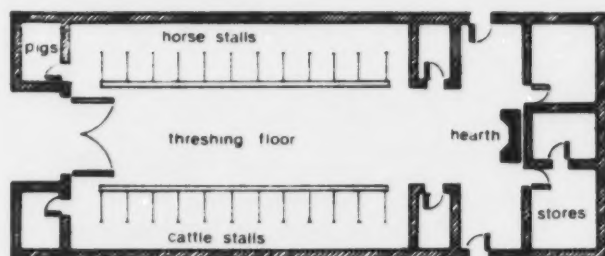


Plate 57. Plan of a Dutch barn.

The English, French and Dutch barns of North America were typically constructed as single storey structures; animals, hay and threshed grain were all stored in direct proximity on the same level. The typical German or Pennsylvania barn, however, separated livestock and feed on two different levels (Plate 58). These structures, also known as bank barns, were built into an excavation dug from the side of a hill, providing access to the stone-walled stable area from the lower side of the hill and to the loft area, above, from the higher slope. To provide a sunny exposure for the stable, bank barns were traditionally built on a south-facing slope; animals entered on this side while access for feed wagons was from the north. Besides the distinctive timber framing a feature that also distinguished the Pennsylvania barn was the cantilevered loft projection. This element, commonly seen on bank barns constructed in southern Ontario, not only created more space in the loft but provided a sheltered area for stock directly in front of the stable doors.

In southern Ontario, where most of the English-speaking pioneers of MSTW originated, the barns of English, Dutch and German heritage were all well known. Of these, the English barn was most commonly seen. Despite its popularity in eighteenth and nineteenth-century Ontario however, the simple English barn was not always reproduced exactly but more often underwent adaptation to meet the needs of Canadian farmers.

In Europe the three-bayed English barn had been developed as a threshing and crop storage unit. Horses and cattle were housed in stables and byres. In North America, and specifically in Ontario, the introduction of livestock into the barn required some modifications. With stock now quartered in one of the former hay mows the threshing floor was extended into the other bay (Plate 59). In order to provide adequate open space for threshing and implement storage as well as for turning wagons it became necessary to introduce a huge timber, known as a swing beam, that left the threshing floor unobstructed. A loft directly overhead, whose main support came from the swing beam, provided the hay storage area that was formerly at ground level.

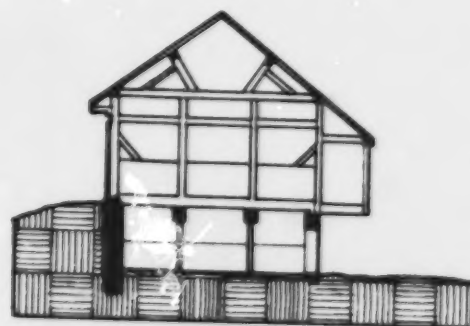
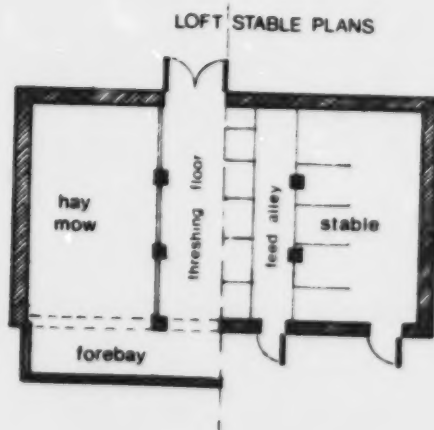


Plate 58. Plan and section of a Pennsylvania barn.

Grain bins were typically situated under the loft along the far side of the threshing floor.

Another typical innovation combined the form of the English barn with the bank barn concept of the Pennsylvania barn. In this case the three-bayed threshing and feed storage sections of the English barn were isolated above the livestock stable. This separation required the adoption of the rationalized stable organization and double entrance characteristic of Pennsylvania barns (Plate 60). By the nineteenth century this sort of banked barn had become, like the central gable house, an abiding image in the Ontario countryside.

Several specific characteristics identify these Ontario barns. Either dug into a hill or built with a gently-sloping north ramp, the stable walls were usually constructed of large local stones. The heavy timber framework in the loft was sheathed on the outside with vertical board-and-batten to facilitate water run-off. The actual framing of an Ontario barn was often, like that of its English, German and Dutch predecessors, a demonstration of great skill. Built by hand, with just a few tools, the construction of the loft in a typical southern Ontario barn was founded on time honoured techniques and principles.

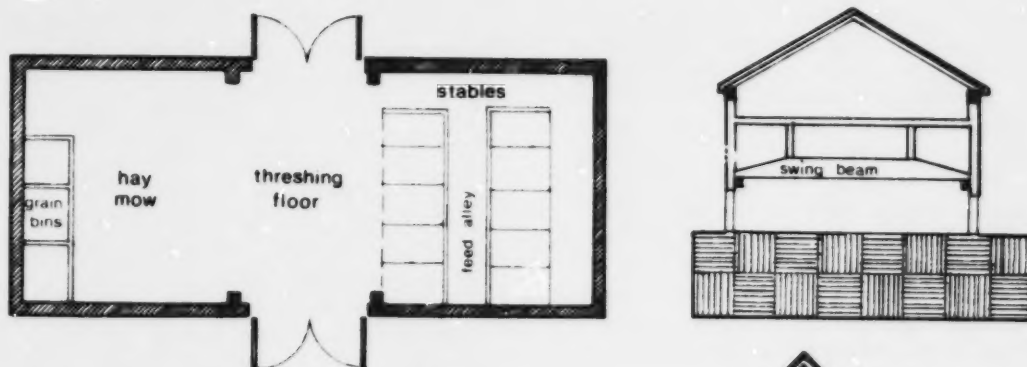


Plate 59. Plan and section of an early nineteenth century barn.

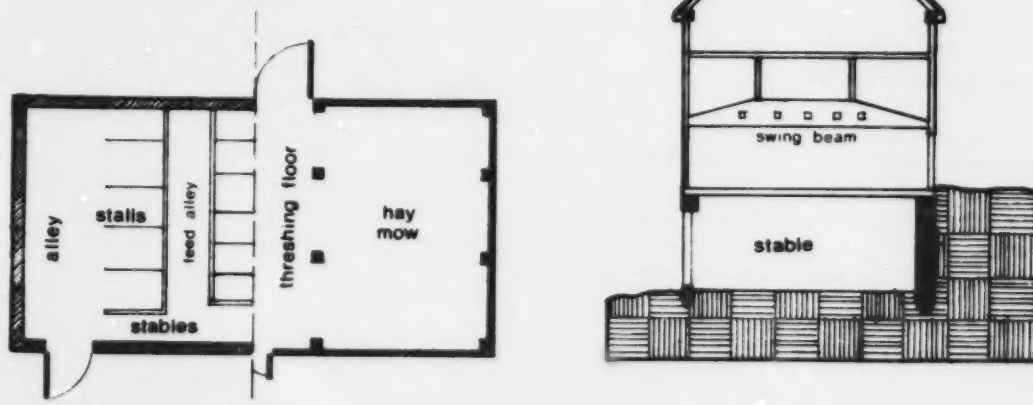


Plate 60. Plan and section of a mid-nineteenth century bank barn.

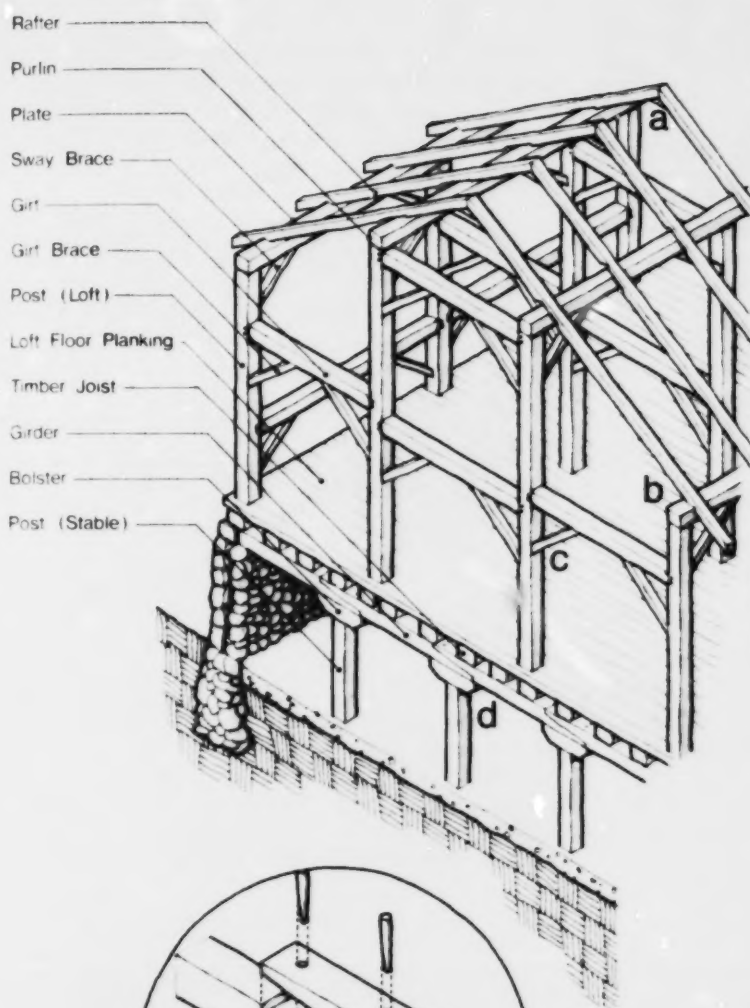
The basic element of the Ontario barn loft, the bent, was a prefabricated network of large posts and beams the number of which corresponded to the size of the barn; large barns could have seven or eight bents, smaller barns typically had just four. The actual construction of the bentwork was straightforward (Plate 61). Two, hundred-by-two hundred posts extended from the loft floor either to the height of the exterior walls or to an intermediate point between the wall and the roof peak. Timbers called plates and purlins connected these posts at the top and supported the 40 x 150 rafters. Stabilizing beams, also called girts, connected all the posts at intermediate levels. Two beams rarely joined a post at the same point; the mortise notches cut in the posts were staggered vertically or laterally so that beam tenons were not aligned and the post weakened. Details shown in Plate 61 and including the butted ridge joint, the shoulder cut rafter seat, the post and girt connection and the loadbearing scarfed joint were commonly seen in southern Ontario barns. The mortise-and-tenon joins that were used for most of these connections, including the diagonal sway bracing between posts and beams, were secured with wooden pegs; square or wire nails were only used to attach the siding and the shingles.

There were, of course, regional and specific adaptations to the techniques of heavy timber framing. Some German and even Dutch framing procedures were often used in what was otherwise a

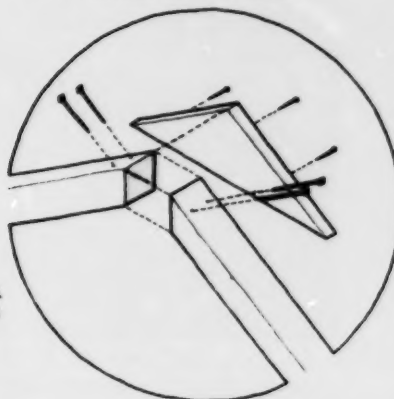
straightforward southern Ontario barn. Nonetheless, by 1875, when farmers from Ontario had begun to settle the wilderness of southern Manitoba, the designs and construction techniques of the Ontario barn, outlined above, had become traditional.

Initial Structures (1872-1900)

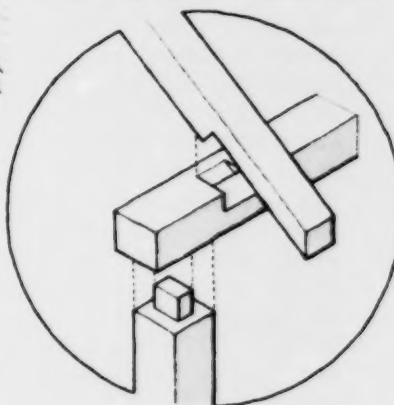
Despite the intimate knowledge of complex barn construction which the English-speaking pioneers in MSTW brought with them, they were often unable to undertake large-scale construction upon their arrival. Limitations of time and resources forced them to erect modest, hastily constructed shelters. Many of the first barns constructed in the planning district would not be recognized as barns today. Small and low, many of these early barns had the appearance of medium-sized sheds. Lean-tos and roughly constructed log structures comprised the earliest shelters for the few cattle and the small amounts of feed kept by the early settlers. While these may well have been completely separate structures, remaining examples suggest that, in MSTW, the livestock stable and hay storage loft were frequently united in one building. The particular arrangement could vary. Stable and loft could either be joined in a single storey structure, or in a 1 1/2 storey building with a hay loft above the livestock stable. While the latter was the typical plan of most barns in western Canada, the long single structure was also used.



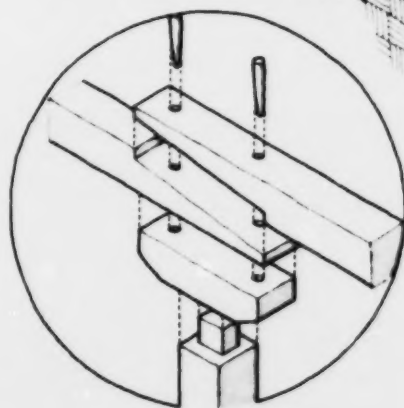
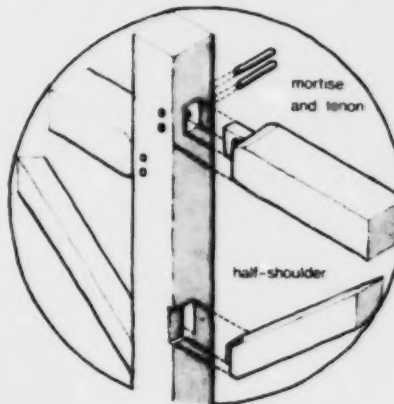
a Butted Ridge Joint



b Shoulder Cut Rafter Seat



C Post and Girt Connection



d Loadbearing Scarfed Joint

with Diagonal Bracing

Plate 61. The construction procedures that identified typical southern Ontario style barns featured some interesting details.

The very first barns built throughout the Pembina Hills were straightforward in design and construction (Plate 62). Their basic rectangular plan and simply constructed log walls provided an adequate shelter for the goods and animals inside. Any refinements of design would have been unnecessary and, indeed, extravagant. Like log houses these first barns were usually considered temporary by their builders and the more pressing concerns of establishing a homestead took priority.

Only five log barns were located in the survey; all on the eastern slopes of the Pembina Hills and all but one built during the 1930s. However, the general construction and appearance of these Depression-era log barns do not differ greatly from descriptions of earlier structures. A long barn near Miami offers a fair representation of barns built fifty years earlier (Plate 63). The interior walls were built with unusually large oak logs, roughly squared on the two facing sides and connected at the corners by dovetail joining.

The construction of log barns like this one required additional work to produce a sound, warm structure. The spaces between the wall logs were filled with chinking, which consisted in this case of a mortar mixture. In the loft the cracks between the vertical gable end boards were left open to encourage ventilation through the loose hay.

While free-standing log barns continued to be built throughout MSTW before 1900, the terrain of the Pembina Hills encouraged Ontario settlers to build bank barns using logs and local fieldstone. Small barns were dug into the eastern slopes of the Hills. In some cases, however, the full benefit of the bank barn was not realized. The one old log barn left in the planning district, at SE 15-5-7W, looks, from the west side, like a conventional bank barn (Plate 64). Despite this, there is no entrance directly into the loft from the upper slope (Plate 65). It appears that the warmth provided for the livestock by the banked earth and the heavy stone stable walls was the primary reason for the barn's siting. The

Plate 62. Former Hidebrand barn, ca. 1900. The low roof is actually constructed of sod. (*The Hills of Home*, 1967.)



loft, which can only be entered by way of a trap door in the floor and a small opening on the south side, was likely used for hay storage alone (Plate 66). With the restricted access and limited floor space threshing in this loft would have been difficult. Other buildings on the yard were probably used for that purpose.

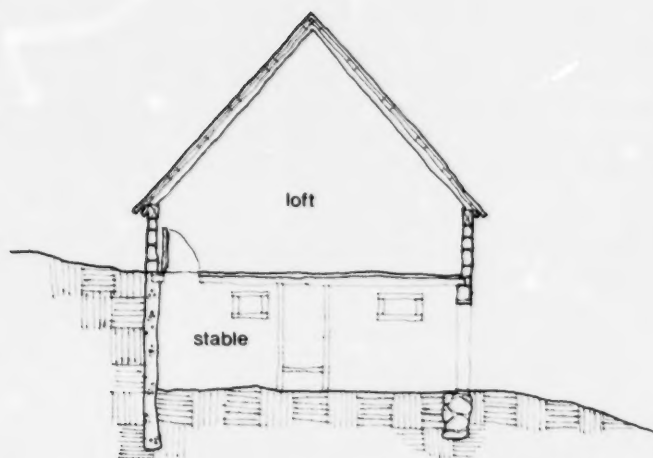
A variety of log barns continued to be built in MSTW until at least the turn of the century. The usefulness of log buildings throughout the West was limited however, by the size of available logs as well as by the skills of Ontario carpenters more comfortable working with prepared timbers. Frequently inexperienced with log construction, (by the mid-nineteenth century in Ontario few log buildings were still being built) and forced to work with timbers only a few metres long, most farmers were able to build only a small, roughly constructed box with few opportunities for expansion or even modest decoration. Moreover, the dramatic expansion of agricultural production during the 1890s encouraged farmers with sufficient capital to expand their operations.



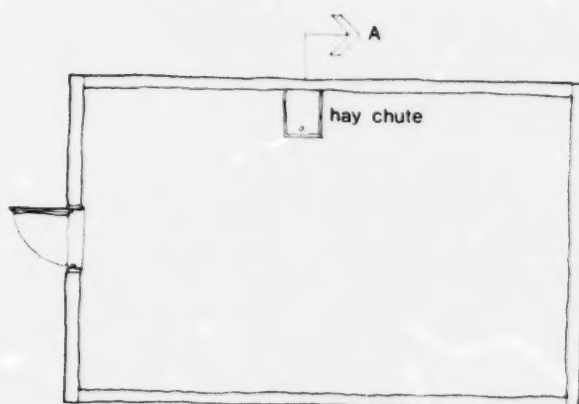
Plate 63. Log barn, NW 23-5-6W, ca. 1930.



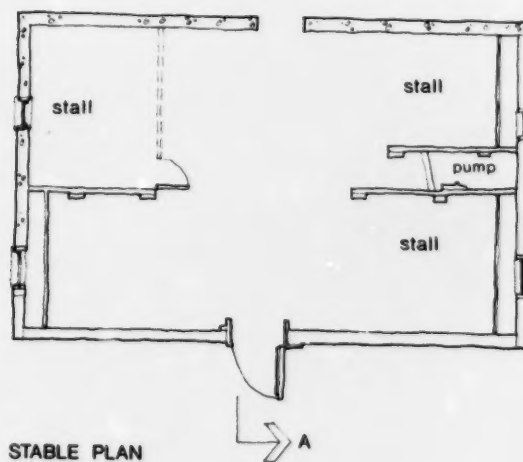
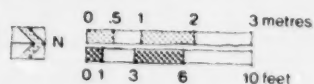
Plate 64. Former Mustard barn, SE 15-5-7W, ca. 1900.



SECTION A-A



LOFT PLAN



STABLE PLAN

Top: Plate 65. Former Mustard barn:
section. Centre and Bottom: Plate
66. Former Mustard barn: stable
and loft plans.

Larger crops, more animals and more and larger machinery simply required larger barns than could be constructed of logs alone. This of course, was not unexpected by the first settlers for log barns were never meant to be more than temporary structures. They were necessary first buildings, but the settlers eagerly awaited the time when they could afford construction of the large, complex Ontario barns they knew so well. Once these were complete, the old log barns were often demolished for firewood or were put to new use as storage sheds, granaries, chicken coops or piggeries.

Southern Ontario Style Barns (1890-1920)

By 1890, when many farmers in the planning district were prepared to construct larger barns, developments in agricultural production had made some traditional elements of the Anglo-Ontario barn obsolete.

Steampowered threshing machines had replaced the threshing floor and threshing devices needed in the barn. Larger fields required more plough horses for cultivation. Cattle production for marketing was also gaining in importance. Finally, larger harvests were now being stored in granaries outside the barn, leaving the loft specifically for hay. Thus, the Ontario barn that had served its purpose so well in 1870 was by 1890 in need of modification if it was to suit the new conditions which had come about.

The area of greatest change was the loft. The elimination of the threshing floor transformed the central alley into a simple driveway from which wagon loads of hay and grain could be unloaded. By 1895 the unloading of hay was usually done by means of a moveable hay sling attached to a track in the roof peak (Plate 67). Hay could be lifted from floor level and deposited nearly



Plate 67. A hay sling, which was connected to a moveable pulley attached to a track in the roof peak, could distribute hay to various parts of the loft.
(Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

anywhere in the loft. The customary swing beam could now be eliminated, making every bent in the barn identical. In the stable the introduction of more horses and cattle required specific livestock divisions, often with separate access. However, while individual farmers might occasionally organize the stable to suit their own particular work habits, most arrangements were still based on the general layout familiar in Ontario.

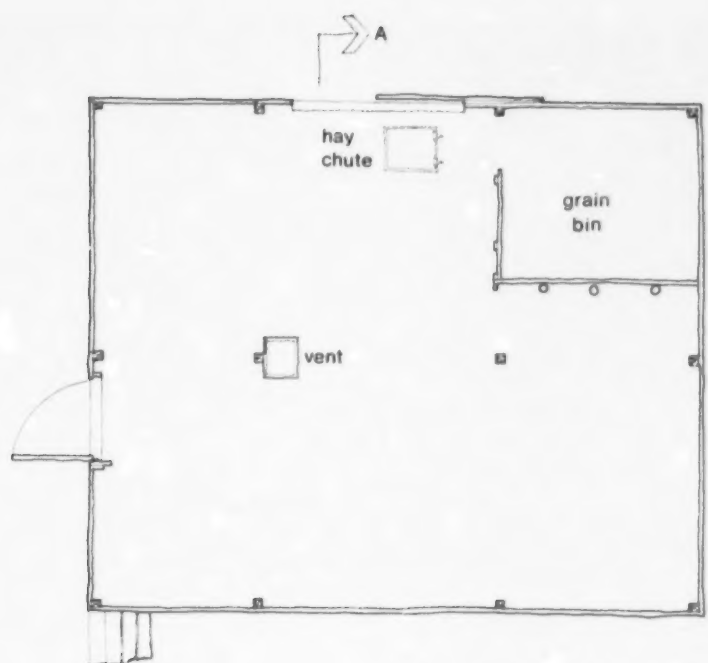
A southern Ontario style barn at SE 22-4-7W reflects many of these changes (Plate 68). Built around 1890 for Walter Wood, the barn was situated on the edge of a small rise on the north side of the farmstead. To provide shelter against prevailing northwest winds the barn is oriented so the stable entrance faces southeast. The exterior of the building is similar to those built in Ontario before 1870. The fieldstone stable had dual access, on either side, for cattle and horses. The

loft, covered with a pitched roof of medium slope, is sheathed with vertical board-and-batten siding. Missing are small doors on the southeast side of the loft that, in earlier structures, provided a draft to facilitate threshing. As noted, by 1890, these doors were unnecessary.

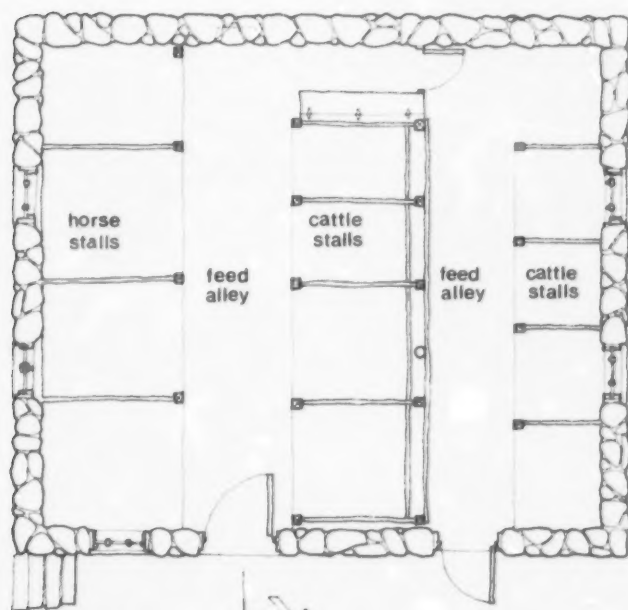
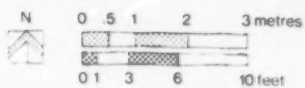
Inside this building many of the changes which had begun to be introduced after 1880 were incorporated into the design. A loft plan reveals the central driveway and the two hay mows now used only for storage (Plate 69). A section through this barn shows two identical internal bents; the swing beam necessary for the threshing floor in earlier barns has been eliminated (Plate 70). In the stable cattle and plough horses are separated on either side of the barn. Access to the loft from the stable is gained by a trap door on the northwest side of the central aisle. Both hay and grain could also be dropped through this opening.



Plate 68. Former Wood barn, SE 22-4-7W, ca. 1890.

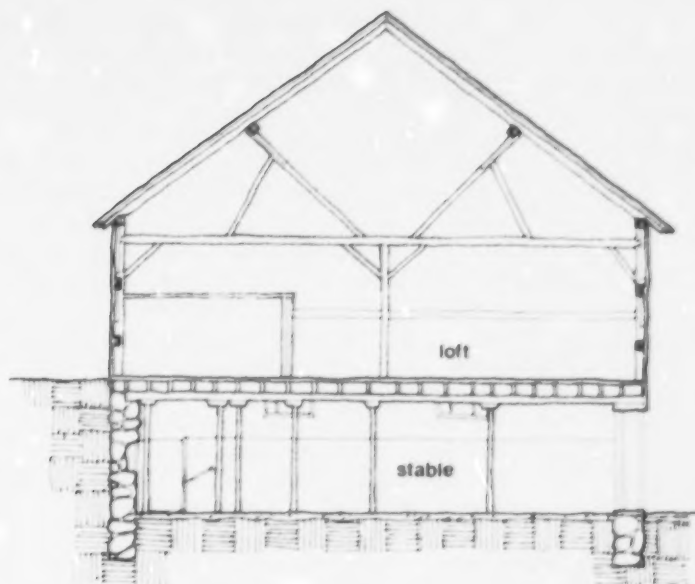


LOFT PLAN



STABLE PLAN

Plate 69. Former Wood barn: stable and loft plans.



SECTION A-A

Plate 70. Former Wood barn: section.

While some changes have affected the general appearance of the barn, elements of its construction mark it as one of the Ontario type. In the stable the solid walls are comprised of two basic stone sizes. The bulk of each wall is built up of smaller stones, heavily mortared, with much larger stones laid at the corners to produce very rough quoins (Plate 71). The loft construction features typical mortise-and-tenon joinery used throughout Ontario and the West (Plate 72). The actual bent design, however, with an oblique roof support carrying the purlins is reminiscent of the bank barns of Pennsylvania (Plate 73).

The weight of the bentwork and the loft in barns like this was often carried by a cluttered, heavy structural system in the stable (Plate 74). The situation was no more refined at the junction of the loft and



Plate 71. Former Wood barn: the stones used at the corners and all the walls were collected from nearby fields.



Plate 72. A typical mortise and tenon joint pegged with wooden dowels.

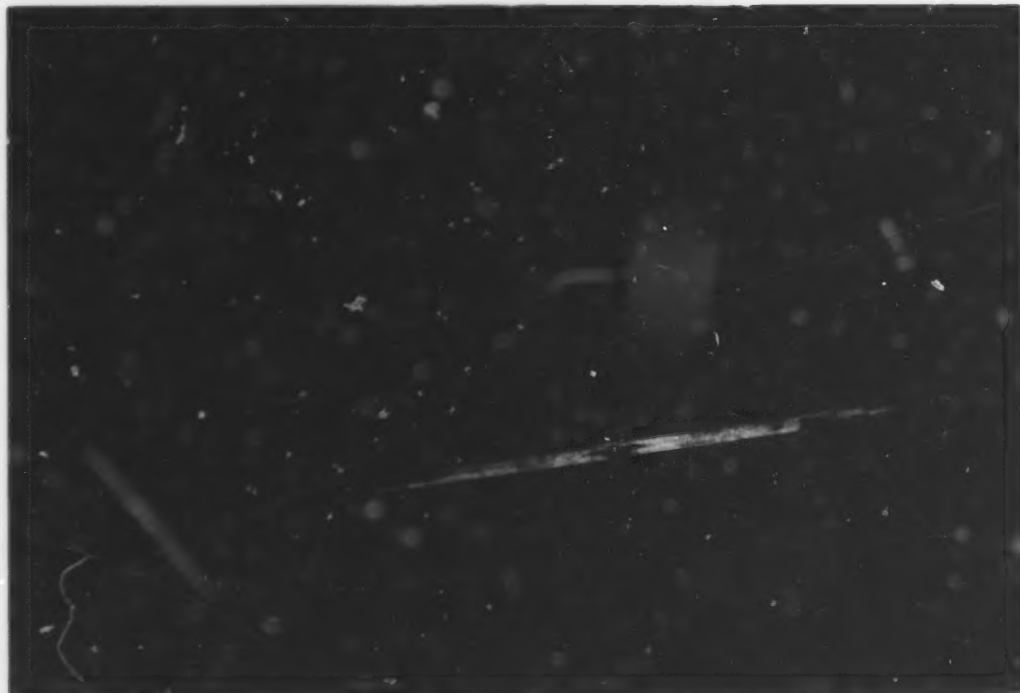


Plate 73. The diagonal bracing derived from Pennsylvania precedents creates a dramatic effect in the left.

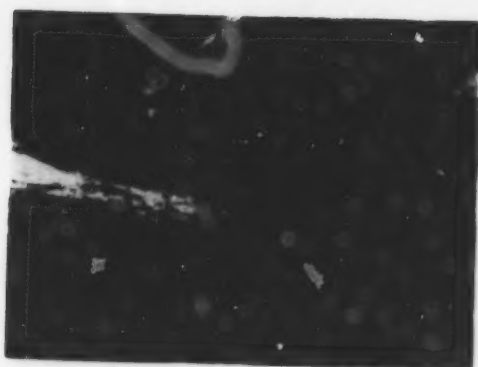
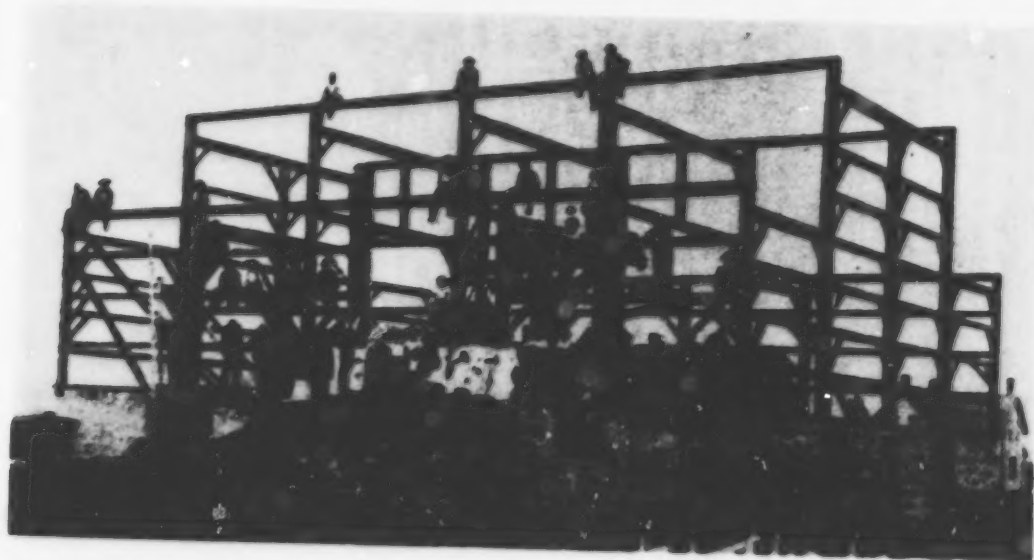


Plate 74. Former Wood barn: because loft posts did not align with the stable posts, or even sat, haphazardly, above stable beams, large timber posts were required to transfer loads in the loft to the ground.

foundation walls. The loft posts around the perimeter sat rather precariously on a wooden sill plate that was simply laid atop the stone walls. While shortcomings such as these were to lead to criticism of the southern Ontario barn by later builders, the carefully detailed construction, the handmade quality, and the strength and durability of these barns is testimony to the skill of the people who built them.

Southern Ontario style barns were built throughout and to the east of the Pembina Hills after about 1890 (Plate 75). By 1900, however, even these modified barn designs were themselves being enlarged and modified. In 1881 Dr. Byron Halsted published Barns, Sheds and Outbuildings, a guide for farm building construction. This book and other, similar publications, were filled with barn designs that attempted to provide farmers with ways that traditional barn construction could be adapted to meet changing conditions.

Below: Plate 75. A barn-raising bee of 1906 on the former Sam White farm, near Thornhill, nears completion of the heavy internal bentwork system.



The stable in southern Ontario style barns, with their dark, dank north walls and their poor ventilation, had often been cited as detrimental to the health of the livestock. More windows and a smaller ramp that was not bermed against the stable walls were widely adopted solutions. The Roth barn at SW 14-5-7W, built just before 1920, is a transitional barn that combines southern Ontario features with some of these innovations (Plate 76). The absence of a north ramp into the loft in favour of an extended hay sling opened up the back stable wall. Two windows (and three doors) on the north wall, in conjunction with five windows along each gable end and three windows on the south face provided better ventilation.

The poured concrete construction of the Roth barn's stable walls reflects another development. The time consuming job of collecting, facing and laying fieldstones was alleviated by the relatively simple method of poured concrete construction. Some cracks have appeared in the Roth barn but, generally, the concrete stables of later barns have proved just as durable as stone-stabled barns. The Roth stable is also interesting because of its mixed construction. While the walls are of concrete, the stable joists in the Roth barn were built of the unpeeled black poplar logs used in southern Ontario rather than the new light frame common to this century.



Plate 76. Roth barn, SW 14-5-7W, ca. 1920.

More often, loft construction in these later barns was changed to take account of developments in building construction. Barn designers of the late nineteenth century thought the simple gable roof and heavy bentwork of traditional barns restrictive. A gambrel roof, with its double slope, produced a larger loft capacity than was possible with the gable (Plate 77). The gambrel shape was also thought to be a better aerodynamical design which reduced wind pressures. The actual loft construction, common to these new gambrel roofs, was even more innovative. The heavy timbers required for a well-constructed Ontario style barn, were abandoned. A section through the large gambrel roof of the Roth barn shows the new system which replaced it (Plate 78). Light timber framing, commonly used in houses by 1880, was employed to erect a network of beams capable of spanning the large loft areas necessary in turn-of-the-century barns. These carefully engineered truss designs not only produced huge, voluminous lofts with no internal obstructions, but proved easier to construct than the traditional post-and-beam barn.

In the stable the absence above of internal loft posts meant that the cumbersome ceiling could also be replaced with light frame members. The regularly-spaced 38 x 235 joists had only to bear the hay loads in the loft and this meant the lines of posts in the stable that once had to follow the loft bents above could also be rearranged. While the new light frame made construction much easier and opened new areas of unobstructed space the interior organization of the barn changed little. The layout of the stalls and aisles remained that

characteristic of the earlier Ontario barn with its easy and efficient procedures for the handling of livestock (Plate 79).

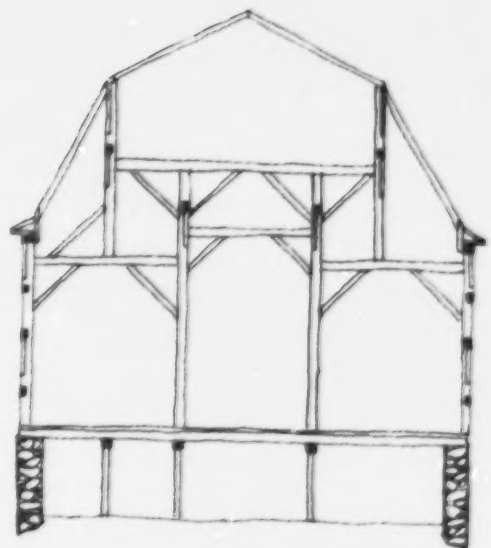
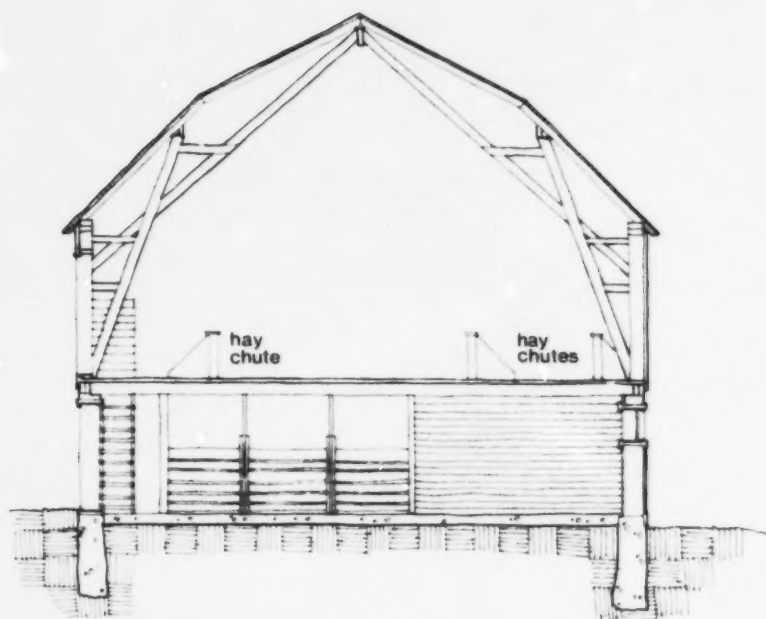


Plate 77. This complex bentwork created a large gambrel, whose actual capacity was limited by the numerous posts and beams.



SECTION A-A

Plate 78. Roth barn: section.

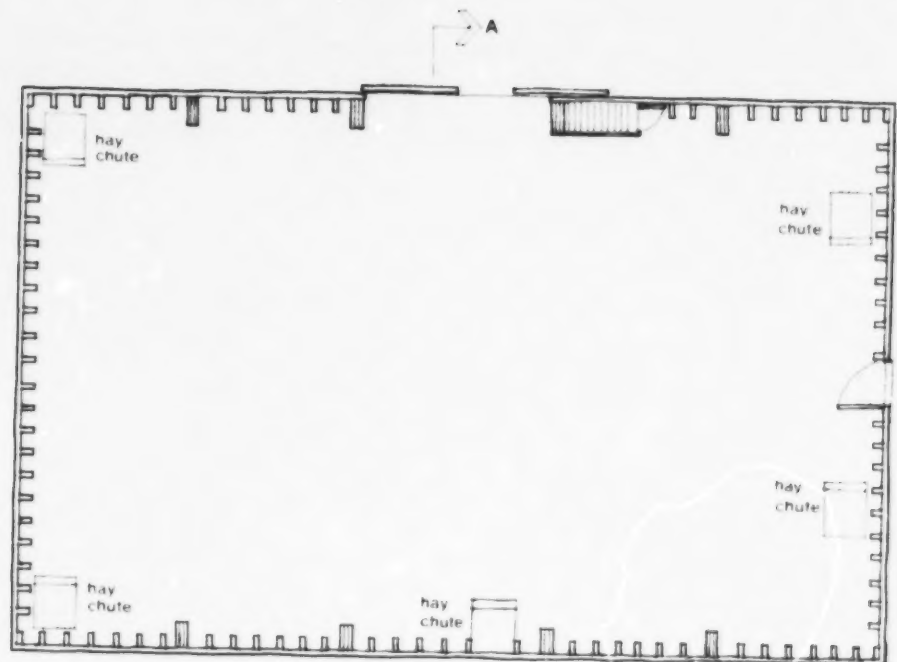
Light Wood Frame Barns (1900-1920)

With the freedom and interior space made possible by wood-frame construction a wide variety of barn designs appeared after 1900. In western Canada a number of experimental plans, including those for L-shaped and octagonal barns, became quite popular. No barns of this type have been found in MSTW, but frame construction, mainly because of its simplicity and cheapness, was quickly accepted. Many barns of this period were ambitious in design and scale, but smaller barns were built as well.

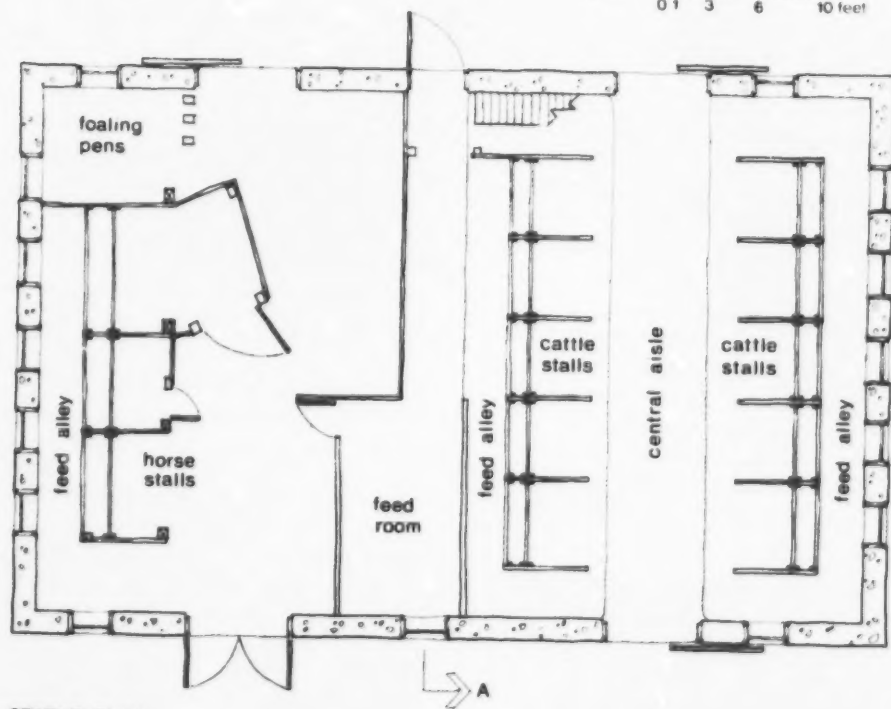
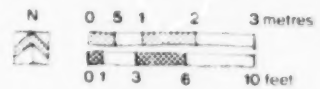
A compact, simple barn at NE 33-5-7W, built in 1910, exhibits some of the advantages of wood framing that had not been exploited in the transitional barns of ten years earlier (Plate 80). Most notable, from the outside, is the extension of wood down to the stable floor. Unlike

southern Ontario barns, with their heavy timber lofts and masonry stables, this barn is, with just one construction material, visually and structurally a unit. The overlapping horizontal siding permitted excess heat created by the livestock to escape, producing a more comfortable interior environment than was usually possible in barns with heavy stable walls.

The free plan of the Dyck barn accommodated a variety of animals (the barn is currently used exclusively for pigs) (Plate 81). Horses were quartered in pens on the north side, while tie stalls for milking the cattle were to the south. Cattle and sometimes pigs were housed in open pens on the east side; several cattle stalls on the west side completed the open stable arrangement.



LOFT PLAN



STABLE PLAN

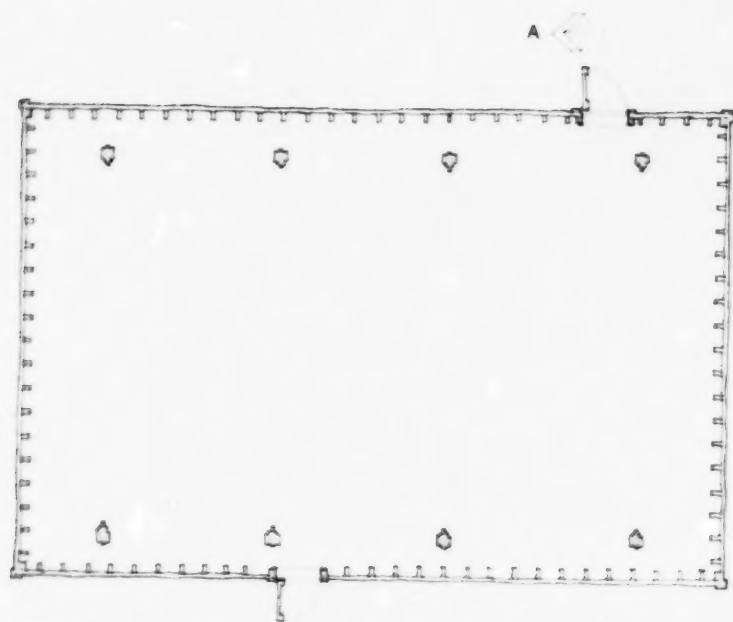
Plate 79. Both barn: stable and loft plans.



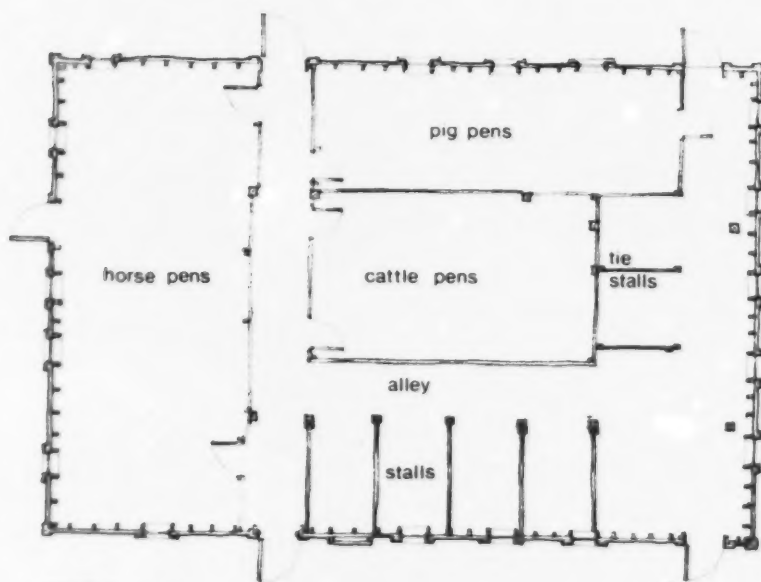
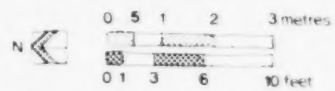
Plate 80. Dyck barn,
NE 33-5-7W, 1910.

The handmade quality of the loft is very interesting (Plate 82). The built-up truncated trusses, with diagonal wing connectors span a large open space. The original door in the south gable was recently covered over and hay is now pitched through a small door on the east side. A final element is the cupola vent in the centre of the roof which was introduced to improve ventilation. Because it was a small, but prominent feature, and because it was relatively cheap, the vent was often the one decorative element of an otherwise strictly utilitarian structure. While the vent on the Dyck barn is rather straightforward a multitude of ornate vent designs were commonly seen on North American barns around the turn of the century.

Besides the introduction of frame construction, barns built after 1900 were also affected by the growing popularity of dairying as well as a decline in the importance of the horse. With mechanization the whole barn could be devoted to cattle production which, by 1910, was becoming an important part of the agricultural economy in the planning district. As a result, a stable plan quite different from that of the typical southern Ontario barn was introduced.



LOFT PLAN



STABLE PLAN

Plate 81. Dyck barn: stable and loft plans.

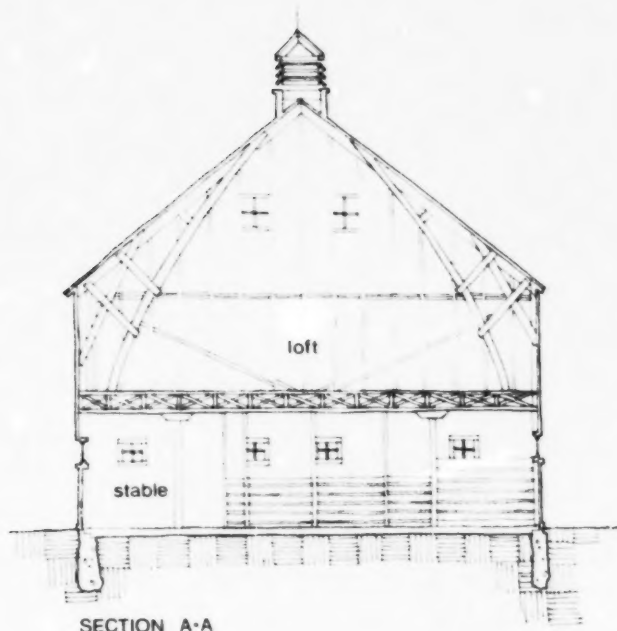


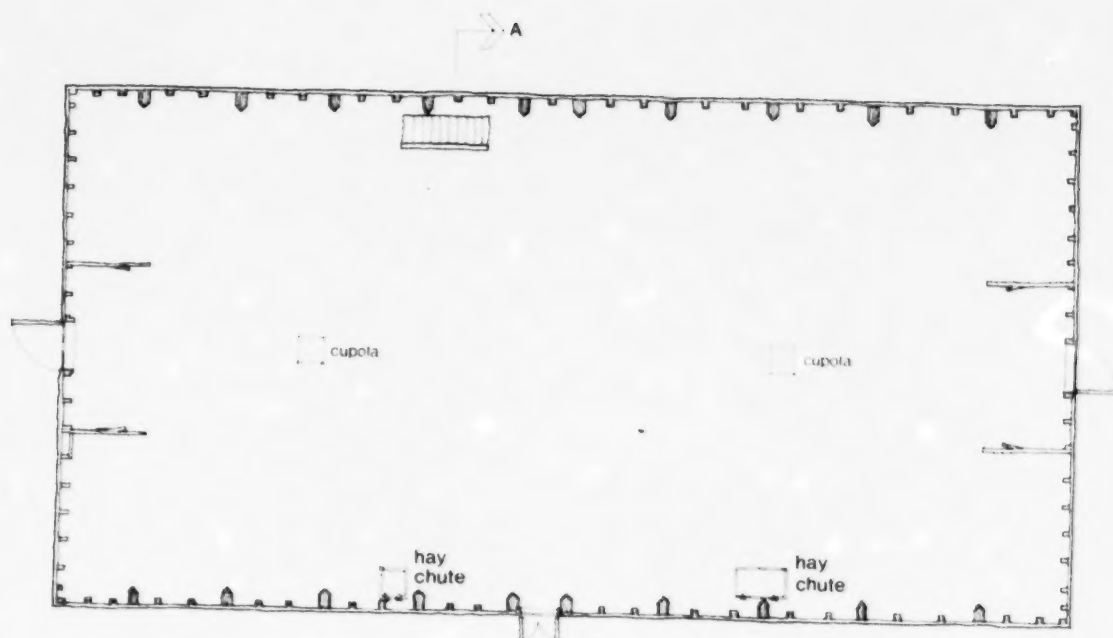
Plate 82. Dyck barn: section.

A barn built in 1935 at SW2-4-7W exhibits this new stable design (Plate 83). Similar to the early Dutch barns, this longitudinal plan had a long central alley with stalls situated along the length of the aisle on both sides (Plate 84). This new plan, coupled with the absence of a north ramp for access to the loft, meant that instead of the traditional east-west orientation of Ontario bank barns, many new barns could be situated so the central alley ran north-south. Both the main stable entrance and the giant hay doors in the loft could now be located on the same face protected from winds and with a sunny exposure. The long east side of these barns was typically used as an open, but protected, corral.

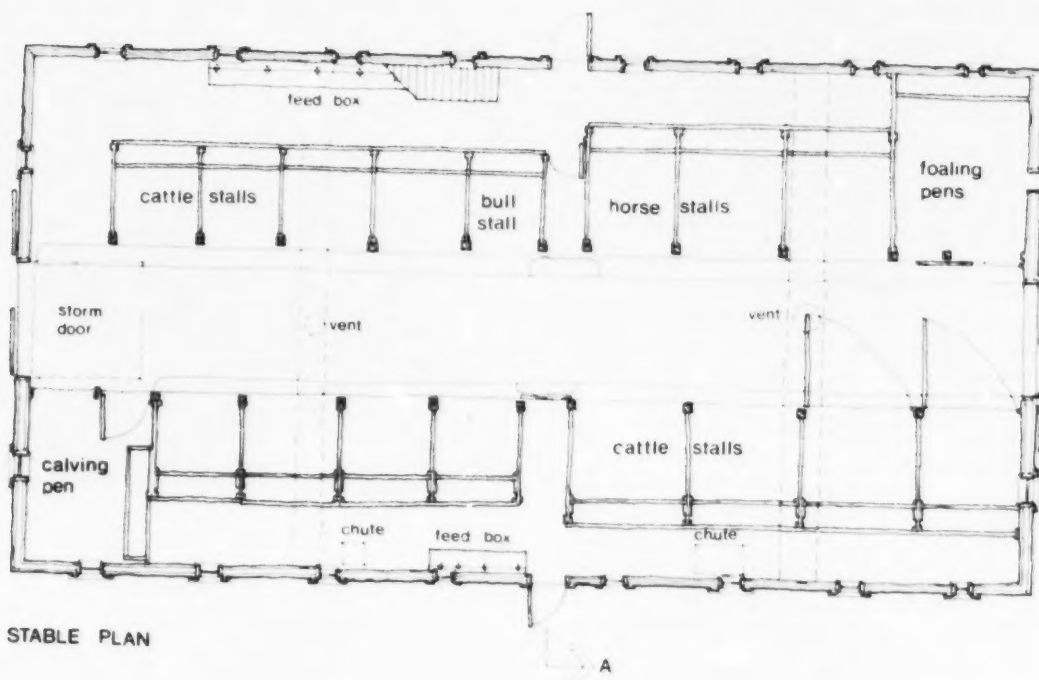
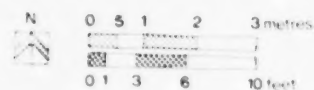
The curved roof of the Oblenski barn is an example of yet another attempt to create an unobstructed loft space (Plate 85). The contour is constructed with built-up profiled planks as the main structural members.



Plate 83. Oblenski barn, SW 2-4-7W, 1935.



LOFT PLAN



STABLE PLAN

Plate 84. Obienski barn: stable and loft plans.

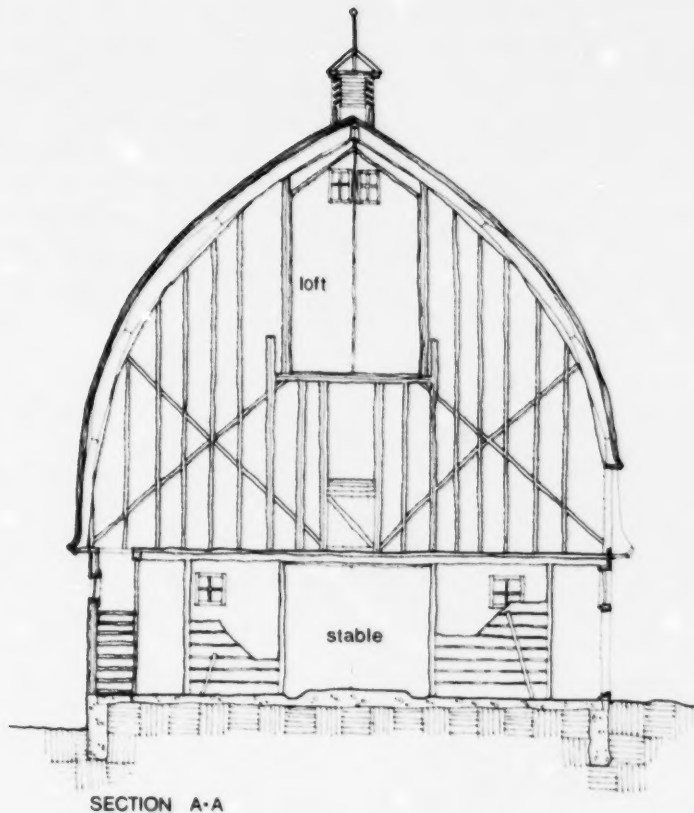


Plate 85. Oblenski barn: section.

Secondary support is gained from two laminated rib braces between each plank rafter. While the roof is covered with cedar shingles, the gable ends and stable walls are sheathed with corrugated metal siding. At least three other barns in the district, all built at the same time, were covered in metal. Although these barns do not need constant painting, extreme differences in temperature often pull nails out of the studs, loosening the siding.

Farmers who built barns after the First World War usually relied

on the internal organization and construction procedures developed around 1900. Because most new barns were built almost exclusively for dairy cattle, the longitudinal stable plan became predominant. Since that time, new stall designs, improved hay slings, augers and a variety of smaller mechanisms have all changed the internal workings of the barn. Nonetheless the stable plans, roof shapes and structural techniques developed between 1890 and 1920 continue to form the basis of barn designs today.

Other Farm Buildings

While houses and barns in the planning district have undergone greater architectural and constructional change during the past hundred years than have smaller farmyard buildings, the history of the latter is not without interest. Technical developments have caused interesting changes to these buildings, most notably among granaries.

Granaries and Elevators

The popularity of cereal crops in the West required the introduction of some form of large-scale grain storage. Before the advent of large, complex thrashing machines, most farmers in MSTW thrashed their grain in the barn (typically in the loft) and grain bins would often be located in the barn itself or in separate buildings nearby. The first small isolated structures used to store grain were often constructed of roughly hewn and hastily joined logs, chinked to prevent loss of grain through the cracks. An early log granary at NW 32-2-6W exhibits these basic features (Plate 86). Grain would be hauled by hand into a central alley and deposited into bins on either side. Small openings in the walls provided access into and ventilation through the building. The solid log walls were chinked with mortar. It is likely that the spout and the two roof vents were added at a later date to make grain retrieval somewhat easier.

Like the earliest log houses and barns these first granaries were often replaced within a few years by wood-framed enclosures. The older log structure was then used for general storage or as a chicken coop or piggery. The wood

framing of the newer buildings required some modifications to secure the grain. Besides the exterior sheathing of drop siding a layer of planking often covered the interior of the structure. This construction procedure not only produced a sturdier building in which to store grain, but it also created a smooth interior that was easy to clean. The bins in these wood-framed granaries were occasionally lined with tin to keep out rats and mice. Refinements were also made in the design of the bin. For instance at the front of the bins, planks could be added or removed depending on the amount of grain in the bin.

While these wood-framed structures were certainly an improvement over their log predecessors, the actual grain handling procedure remained labour intensive. Grain bags were manually deposited in a granary at NE 5-4-5W from an upper level reached by stairs on the side (Plate 87). Some granaries boasted a central alley that a wagon could be driven into. Nonetheless, grain would still have to be tossed by hand, in bags or shovel-loads into the bins. Only with the introduction of mechanized elevators at the turn of the century and more recently the development of augers has this situation been relieved.

While large company elevators had operated in nearly all the communities of MSTW since the arrival of the CPR in 1882, a few privately operated grain elevators began to appear in the planning district around the turn of the century. Even by 1900, however, only a few farms had attained a size that necessitated the construction of an elevator.

While earlier granaries relied on manual labour, grain elevators contained a system that mechanically distributed grain to the bins. A leg, which consisted of a series of small buckets attached to a conveyor belt and enclosed in a tall wooden box, lifted the grain from ground level up to a distribution box (above

the bins) where it was dispersed to individual bins. These developments were responsible for a distinct change in the building's profile. With a high gable roof covering the distribution box, elevators were usually taller than simple granaries.



Plate 86. Stambuski granary, NW 32-2-6W, ca. 1890.



Plate 87. McTavish granary, NE 5-4-5W, ca. 1900.

A small grain elevator at SE 3-3-5W is one of only five remaining in the planning district (Plate 88). A central corridor separates the building into two basic storage areas, each subdivided into bins. The bin walls were cribbed; that is, they were built of 40 x 80s stacked atop one another to create a strong solid wall.

An exceptional grain elevator, once located at the Morden Experimental Farm and now found just north of Morden, utilizes a complex elevator and distribution system for storing and moving grain in its large cribbed bins

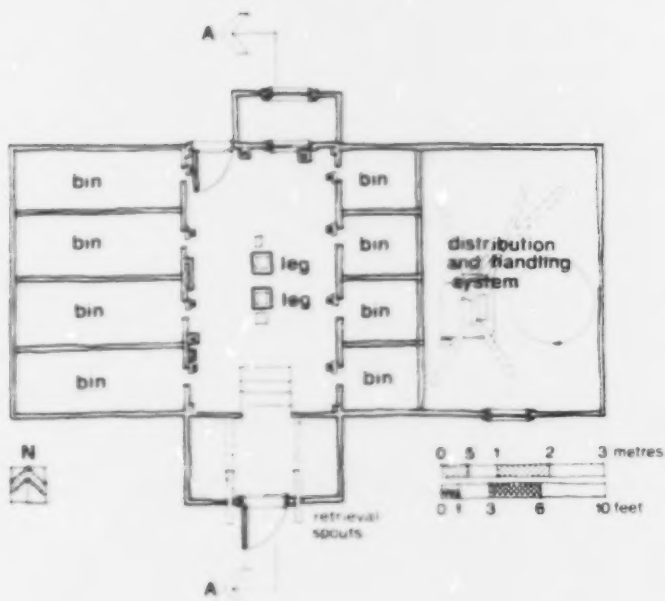
(Plate 89). One set of legs, on the west side of the central alley, lifts grain from an underground pit to a distribution box in the top floor (Plate 90). From there the grain is deposited into one of eight tall bins or five smaller ones. Another set of legs, on the east side of the central alley brings grain down to the main floor and thence to a collector box for bagging. A series of chutes, pipes and spouts permit grain to be transferred, via the distribution box, from bin to bin or from bins to wagons or trucks waiting outside the building (Plate 91).



Plate 88. Former Jessiman elevator, SE 3-3-5W, ca. 1900.

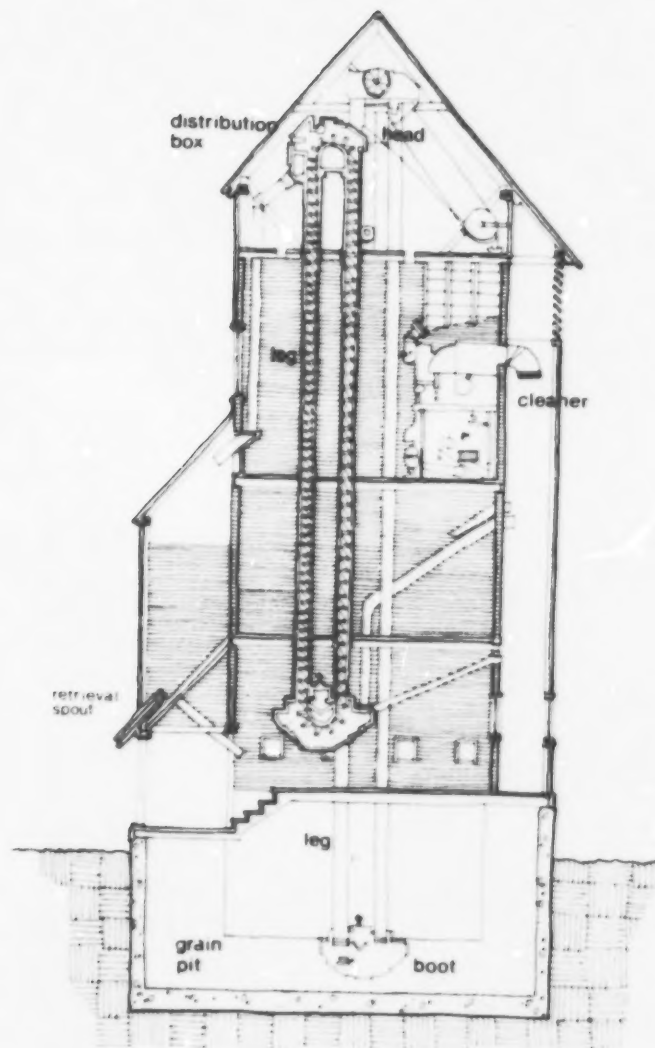


Plate 89. Petkau elevator,
SW 20-3-5W, 1935. The
elevator was moved the five
kilometres from the Morden
Experimental Farm in 1962.



GROUND LEVEL PLAN

Plate 90. Petkau elevator: plan.



SECTION A - A

Plate 91. Petkau elevator: section.

Equipment Sheds

Farm equipment, like agricultural produce, required storage facilities with specific forms and functions. These simple storage buildings were usually plain in appearance, with a form and detail differentiated from each other by the specific requirements of the stored machinery. For instance a simple log structure at NE 4-1-6W exhibits the tall doors necessary for a thrashing machine to enter (Plate 92). Wood-framed buildings, similar in proportion and fenestration to log buildings quickly replaced the rougher structures. Ever larger frame structures were built to house the growing numbers and size of machines needed on the farms of

the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. While several small sheds were frequently scattered on a farmyard, it became common to store several pieces of equipment in a single, large building rather than in several small ones.

An interesting building, at NE 1-4-6W, provides space for four pieces of tillage equipment, including the thrashing machine stored in the extended section on the right side (Plate 93). The tall doors on this section were required to accommodate the machine. The three gabled dormers above the other doors provided natural light for the storage areas.



Plate 92. Log machinery shed, NE 4-1-6W, ca. 1930.



Plate 93. Machinery shed, NE 1-4-6W, ca. 1920.

Chicken Coops

Structures to house chickens were a ubiquitous feature on most farms in MSTW although only a few remain today. While originally of log construction, most existing coops are of frame construction. A characteristic of these structures, and one which clearly defines their function, are the large window openings in the south wall. These ensure the light and ventilation necessary for good egg production. The windows were often sliding ones to facilitate the free circulation of air in summer. The internal planning of a typical chicken coop required the inclusion of an elevated sloping floor upon which the hen roosts were fixed (Plate 94). Beneath this sloping roost area enough space was available for a nesting room for general storage.

A chicken coop at SE 30-4-5W is representative of the few coops left in the planning district



Plate 94. Typical section of a chicken coop. (Barns, Sheds and Outbuildings, 1977.)

(Plate 95). The window wall on the south side provides excellent light conditions inside. Vents permit foul air to escape through the roof. The interior of this building features the nests, roosts and runs of a well-planned operation.



Plate 95. Chicken coop, SW 30-4-5W, ca. 1920.

Root Cellars and Outhouses

The two smallest storage structures on the farmyard - root cellars and outhouses - usually required some excavation. Perishable food for human and animal consumption was usually stored in the root cellars. Often constructed at least partially underground, root cellars took advantage of the coolness of their surroundings and the frost protection afforded by the earth. If not located under the ramp of a barn or in the basement of a house, a small structure was usually built close to the house or barn (Plate 96). Frequently the root cellar was constructed and painted to mimic the house. Unfortunately, while root cellars were certainly once very common in

MSTW, no examples were located during the survey. Technological advances that brought hydro and refrigeration to the countryside rendered the cumbersome root cellar obsolete.

Outhouses, or necessities as they were politely called, were also lost with twentieth century improvements. One old structure was located at NW 5-6-7W (Plate 97). These little buildings were simply constructed with a wood frame of 40 x 80s sheathed with drop siding and covered by a medium pitched roof. The roof could be decorated (although in this case it is not) as could window openings above the door or on the side.

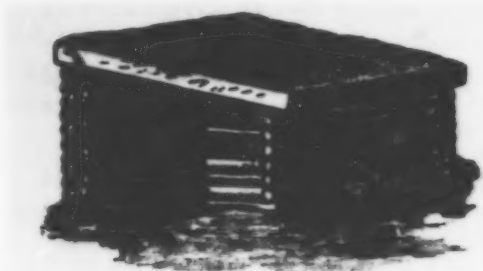


Plate 96. A common root cellar. (Barna, Sheds and Outbuildings, 1977.)



Plate 97. Outhouse, ca. 1920.

Mennonite Buildings

The Mennonites, like most other early immigrant groups who settled in Manitoba, brought their building techniques and traditions with them. In Manitoba, the Mennonites were unique in their establishment of farm-villages and their construction of the unified home/barn unit, both the product of over 200 years of development in Europe. For almost half a century these settlements dominated the character and landscape of much of southern Manitoba.

Gradually, as the Mennonites were assimilated into the mainstream of Canadian society, their traditional way of life and manner of building was modified to conform to local Canadian conventions. Today less than twenty villages remain in Manitoba, and within these, only remnants of the early architectural designs survive to offer testimony to the early days of settlement. Over half of these surviving villages are to be found in the MSTW Planning District.

Traditional Mennonite architecture played a much greater role than simply one of providing accommodation for its owners and their possessions. They were an important part of Mennonite culture. To appreciate and understand the nature of these architectural designs and the role they played in Mennonite life in the province, it is necessary to know something about the origins of the Mennonite village in Europe.

Origin of The Mennonite Agricultural Village

During the Protestant Reformation of the sixteenth century, a religious group called the Mennonites (named after one of their leaders, Menno Simons), was formed in the Netherlands and Switzerland. Like many other minority religious groups during this period, the Mennonites were often cruelly persecuted. Eventually thousands fled to the sparsely populated lowlands of Prussia and Poland. Here they were welcomed by noblemen and landlords, anxious for peaceful and industrious residents to assist in the economic development of unproductive swamplands. The Mennonites were granted religious tolerance and long term leases to land but they were not allowed to intermarry or mix with the indigenous Catholic population. As a result the Mennonites began to develop their own separate and distinct cultural identity.

It was here, in the Vistula and Nogat River deltas of Prussia and Poland, that the Mennonite farm village had its origins. When they first arrived, the Mennonites found a number of medieval "swamp" villages still existing in the marshes. It was on the plan of these existing villages that they patterned their own settlements. Each farmers' land-holding was limited to a long rectangular strip which extended from the high ground along the river or canal banks back into the marshlands. Cultivation, land clearing and drainage progressed gradually from the farmstead into

the hinterland until it was no longer economic to do so. As a consequence of this property division, the settlements were loosely organized with all the farmbuildings in a single long row with the narrow plots of land stretched out behind them. The basic appearance of these early Mennonite villages was not unlike the early riverlot settlements of French Canada.

Because the farm buildings within these settlements could only be located on the few and narrow areas of high ground along the canals, dams, river banks or on man-made mounds, multi-functional buildings became a necessity. The attachment of all farm buildings - house, barn and sheds - eventually became a distinguishing characteristic of these villages. This compact arrangement was not completely foreign to the Mennonites in any

case. In the lowland areas of Holland, where many had originated, land had also been at a premium and a similar arrangement of buildings was common.

By the 1700s, the Mennonites had transformed much of the swampy lowlands into productive farmland. Using the diking procedures developed in the Netherlands, the Mennonites quickly began to prosper (Plate 98). Their growing affluence, however, soon aroused the jealousy of the Polish middle classes. By the 1770s, increasing discrimination in economic and religious matters prompted many Mennonites to make plans for another major move.



Plate 98. Through their efforts in draining swamplands bordering the Vistula and Bogat rivers, the Mennonites won the respect of the Polish and Prussian governments and earned greater religious freedom.

Hearing of their plight, Catherine the Great of Russia invited the Mennonites to settle the sparsely populated lands north of the Black Sea, recently won from the Turkish Empire. In return for their settlement in Russia, Catherine offered the Mennonites assurance of religious freedom, property ownership, and, as a pacifist group, freedom from military service. The first Russian colony, Chortitza, was established near the Dnieper River in 1788 (Plate 99). Twenty years later another major colony was started along the Molotschna River, 160 kilometres to the southeast. By 1835 Chortitza had 15 villages, Molotschna 58 villages, and several daughter colonies were in the process of being formed.

The Mennonites initially established the farm villages in Russia exactly as they had in Prussia and Poland. However, repeated attacks by the nomadic

Tartar population in the region soon forced a transition from a loose to a compact village organization. Under the new circumstances the previous system of land ownership that permitted each farmer to work his own large field had to be reformed. To produce more equitable distribution of the land surrounding the community, all the fields belonging to a village were pooled, divided and equally distributed to each farmer (Plate 100). Individual families received several narrow fields of varying quality around the village, as well as a village lot where farm buildings and garden plots would be located. The linear arrangement of the dwellings was maintained, as was the attachment of the house and farm buildings. This unification of buildings was well suited for the small village lots and the whole structure could be easily secured from the inside to discourage thievery. Johann

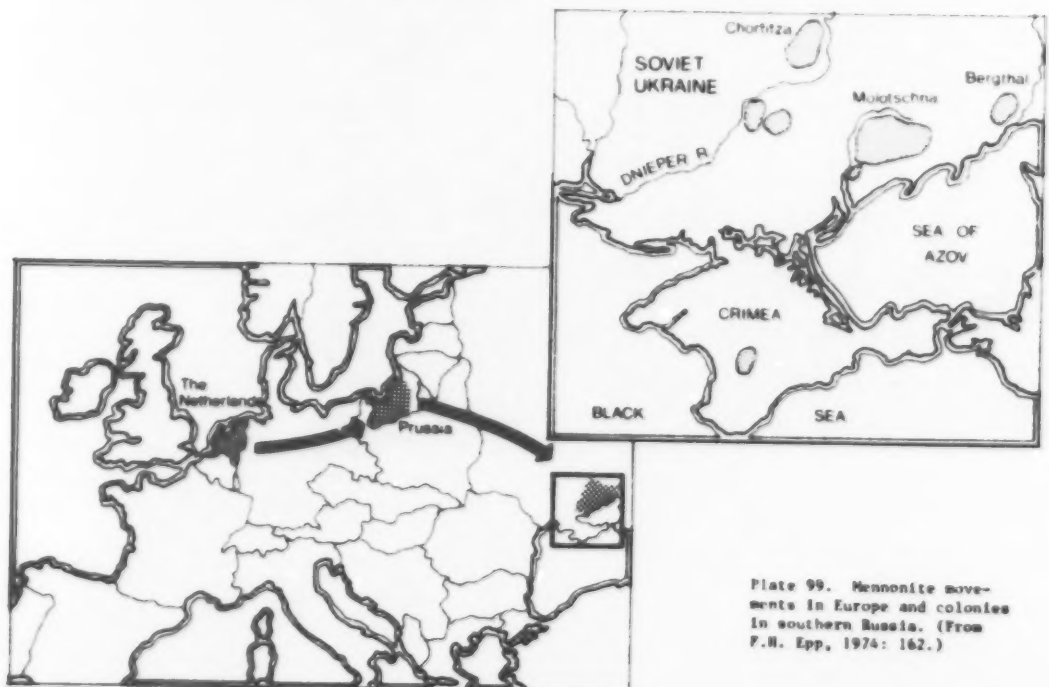


Plate 99. Mennonite movements in Europe and colonies in southern Russia. (From F.H. Epp, 1974: 162.)

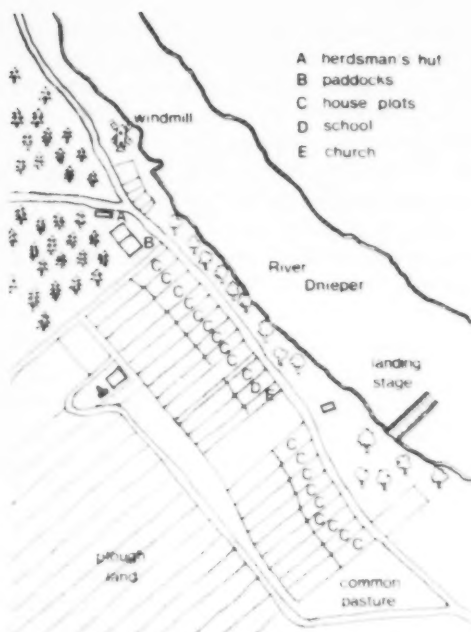


Plate 100. Village plan of the village of Insel-Chortitz, in the original Chortitz Colony. (Based upon a map in Osterwick 1812-1943. Clearbrook, B.C.: A. Olfert nd. p.9.)

Cornies, a prominent Mennonite reformer active during the mid-nineteenth century, standardized the village plan further by establishing rules for the location and construction of buildings, including churches and schools.

To ensure economic viability, and still maintain the small rural nature of the villages, the indivisability of property was adopted as a basic village principal. This prevented a farmer from dividing his land among his sons and reducing the farmland into uneconomically-sized units. Village population growth was accommodated, instead, by the creation of new villages. In this way village size, lifestyles and traditions were maintained while allowing for the growth and well-being of the colony.

Under Catherine the Great, and her grandson Paul, the Mennonites

were granted, with only minor restrictions, self-government. Using the village as the basic unit of government the Mennonites formed their own system of administration, eventually establishing and operating their own schools, hospitals, orphanages and other social institutions. A village "Shult" or mayor was elected annually by a council made up of village landowners. He was aided by two elected assistants, the "Braunt Shult" or fire-marshall, and the "Hoad Shult" or herd-marshall, whose duties included among others, the administration of the village fire insurance system and the operation of the communal pasture. The village "Shulten" formed a district assembly called the "Gebietsmat" which elected an "Awa Shult" to oversee regional affairs and represent the colony before the Russian authorities. The church was closely involved with most aspects of village life and usually only members of the church in good standing sat on the various councils.

The farm village and its related architecture clearly played a major role in the development and preservation of Mennonite religious and cultural beliefs. The close proximity of neighbours in the village contributed to a communal spirit as well as to social cohesiveness. The agricultural economic base of the villages allowed the inhabitants to enjoy an isolated but often fruitful existence, free from unwanted external influences. The conformity of architectural designs themselves reflected an appreciation for simplicity and order, and prevented social stratification based on the show of personal wealth.

Under this intricate system and with the benefit of rich farmland, the Mennonite colonies in Russia soon began to thrive. By the 1850s many of the early house/barn units were being replaced by more substantial brick and stone structures (Plate 101). A few settlers even became successful entrepreneurs, owning factories and sometimes large farm estates. However, this prosperity, due to changing international politics was relatively short-lived.

During the early 1870s, the Russian government, alarmed at the rising power of her neighbouring German nations, set in motion a program to "Russify" her colonists. Laws were passed which required the use of the Russian language in administrative and official correspondence. Soon, Russian was a required subject in all schools. The passage of the Universal Military Service Act in 1874, finally forced many of the Mennonites to make plans for yet another move. Some travelled to the region east of the Ural Mountains in central Russia where

the authorities were less concerned about their loyalties, but for most, North America was the chosen destination. Within the next ten years, 18,000 - over one-third of the Russian Mennonite population - left for North America. Of these, eight thousand found their way to Canada and the new province of Manitoba.

Mennonite Village Development in the MSTW District

When the Mennonite immigrants who had chosen Manitoba first arrived in the West Reserve in 1875, they immediately set about to re-establish the traditional order which had served them so well in Russia, and which had been guaranteed them by the Canadian government. One of the first and most important tasks they faced, after disembarking from the steamboat near Emerson, was the selection of the new village sites. While the women and children remained behind in temporary barracks, group leaders went out to investigate the land

Plate 101. Typical brick house/barn unit in one of the more prosperous of the Russian villages. (Mennonite Heritage Centre Archives.)



in the reserve. High ground in close proximity to a water source as well as the presence of well-drained prairie land for the production of crops and low-lying meadows for good livestock pasturage, were important considerations in choosing a village location. With these considerations in mind, the choice of the west half of the reserve was natural. The Pembina Hills spawned several flowing creeks and had abundant stands of timber. The prairie land to the east of the hills was fertile and well drained. Only one of the villages in the MSTW district, Blumenfeld, proved to be poorly located and had to be moved when the site became too wet during the spring.

Although the Dominion Lands Act required that quarter-section homesteads be registered according to individual settlers, a special

hamlet privilege granted to the Mennonites allowed them to pool the land around a village site and re-survey it in the traditional village pattern (Plate 102). Most of the farm-villages consisted of a single street with narrow building lots extending back along one or both sides of the street. In the MSTW District, the latter was by far the more common type. Arable land around the village was divided into long narrow strips or "Koagels" and distributed equally among the farmers according to quality and location. The poorer low-lying areas were reserved for the community pasture.

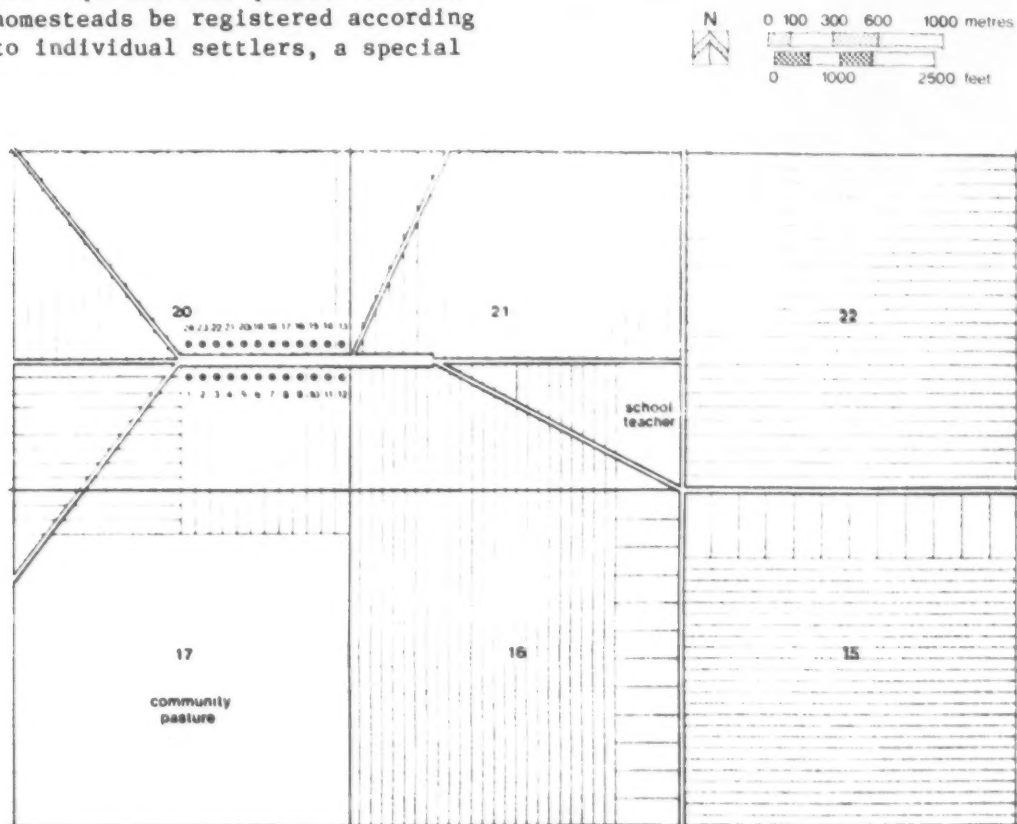


Plate 102. Original village plan of Blumenfeld, showing the field strips, village lots and the community pasture. (MSTW Planning District Background Report: Rural Communities.)

Within each village, lots were laid out so that the buildings of individual farm units were placed about sixty metres apart and about thirty metres from the street to provide ample space for trees, gardens, and fences. Building lots were also reserved, usually in the village centre, for schools and church buildings. Towards one end of the village, and in a few cases, along a short side street, were the smaller lots of the "Anwohner" or non-farmer section. Generally, the homes of young married couples - still without farmland - tradesmen (like shoemakers, tanners, watch-repairmen, and hat-makers), retired farmers, and the village herdsman's hut would all be located in this area. In later years this would also be the location of a general store/post office or blacksmith's shop. The opposite end of the village street was traditionally reserved for the village windmill, necessary for grinding flour and sawing lumber, although mills were actually built in only a few villages (Reinland and Reinfeld were two examples) (Plate 103).

Traditional house/barn units were constructed in all of the villages but social and economic developments led over time to variations in design and methods of construction. In general these developments followed a recognisable pattern. The initial, pioneer, period lasted roughly seven years, from initial settlement in 1875 to the arrival of the railroad in 1882. Villages during this period were generally little more than a collection of crude, hastily constructed shelters and impermanent log structures. Agricultural production was at a subsistence level while early crop failures due to grasshopper infestations

and early frosts forced many settlers to rely on government loans simply to survive.

After these initial hardships, economic conditions improved rapidly. By the time the railroad arrived in 1882, livestock and crop production had increased to the point where all the government loans had been repaid, and new, larger dwellings were being constructed in all of the villages. With better agricultural yields and the improved access to markets and suppliers provided by the railway, the communities entered a period of relative prosperity. During this, second, period of village development, lasting roughly from 1882 to 1900, village life and architecture designs in the MSTW district followed traditional patterns. Large, well-maintained house-barn units were now set in shady tree-lined streets. Village administration and institutions followed the conventional "Shult" system, and for the most part, agriculture production still followed the strip-field system.

By the turn of the century, however, change had come to many of the villages. Agricultural methods were revolutionized with the adoption of farm mechanization, and later the adoption of the public school system and municipal government demonstrated that many of the Mennonites were breaking with their past. By 1900 most of the villages in the East and parts of the West Reserve were abandoning the strip-field system, and farmers had begun to move out of the villages to farm individual homesteads, a practice better suited to mechanized farming. In the MSTW district, where the most conservative "Altkolonier" group had settled, traditions were not



Plate 103. The Reinland windmill, one of the early landmarks in the West Reserve. Constructed by Johann Bergman in 1878-79, it was used for grinding wheat and crushing feed until it was dismantled at the turn of the century. (*Reinland*, 1976: 53.)

so readily abandoned. In time, however, they too were forced to come to terms with the new ways.

Many of the Mennonite leaders felt that these social changes had become unacceptable and in 1916 plans were made to move the entire Mennonite population in Manitoba to new colonies in Mexico. The first trainload left four years later, and by 1925 over 3,200 had left the reserve - less than 1000 Mennonites chose to remain. The villages were drastically affected - in some cases entire communities were abandoned. Only the timely arrival of the "Russlaenders" - Mennonites from the old colonies in Russia fleeing the turmoil of the Russian Revolution - saved many of the remaining villages in the MSTW district from vanishing

entirely. However, the social makeup of the population, new and established, had been so altered that traditional life-styles lost their significance and architectural customs continued to be disregarded. In the remaining villages and on the individual farmsteads, during this period, farm buildings took on a transitional, and by the 1930s, a contemporary appearance.

Although the three major stages of village development and related architectural types can be clearly distinguished in the MSTW District, the nature and timing of each period often differed, and generally overlapped each other depending upon the time of settlement and the economic progress of individuals. At any

one time villages could contain buildings from several different periods. However, each period was characterized by specific building types and thus lend themselves quite easily to individual consideration.

Pioneer Period (1875-1882)

After arriving at their designated village site, while the surveying of the village lots was being completed and supplies and materials gathered for more secure accommodation, many of the Mennonites found shelter in tents they had purchased during their journey. Others were forced to simply endure the elements until the first crude dwellings were completed; a task which often took several weeks.

These first dwellings were usually small and hastily erected. Like other pioneer groups in Manitoba, the Mennonites used materials at hand including soil, sod, timber and grass to construct a temporary shelter in which to pass the first winter. In the MSTW district, the Mennonites constructed several types of initial structures: sod huts known as "Semlins", thatch huts or "Sarais" and occasionally sod-roofed log cabins.

The sod "Semlin" was by far the most common structure built during the first few years (Plate 104). The same type of shelter had also been used during the initial settlement of the Russian colonies a century before. Although similar in construction to sod huts built by other settler groups on the prairies, the "Semlin" adhered to traditional Mennonite planning in that it was often divided into two sections -

one for the settlers and the other for the livestock. The consequent concentration of body heat helped to keep out the cold and made tending the animals easier during the winter months. It was also easier to construct than two separate structures.

The "Semlin" was made by digging a pit to the depth of a metre and building a wall of sods about a metre high around the excavation. Poles were extended across the walls and covered with sod to make the roof. The average size of these dwellings was four and one-half metres wide by ten metres long (15 by 35 feet). The family section occupied slightly more than half of the structure. This area was often lined with shiplap boards purchased at Emerson. These were later saved and reused in the permanent home. The "Semlin" proved to be a relatively warm shelter, and for the settlers it was a cozy refuge from the winter blizzards that raged across the open prairie.

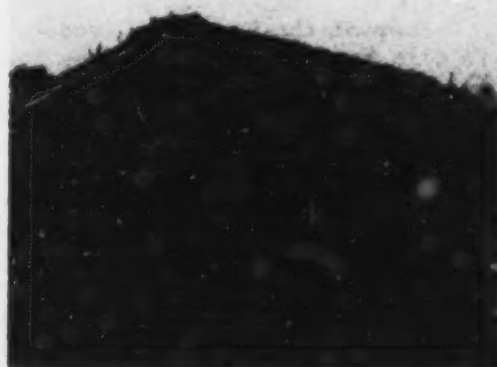


Plate 104. A reconstructed "Semlin", located at the Mennonite Village Museum at Steinbach, Manitoba.

Occasionally a farmer chose to build the "Sarai", essentially a steeply pitched thatched roof which rested on the ground (Plate 105). The gable-shaped structure was about eight metres square, five and a half metres high at the peak, and was supported by long poles. Shiplap was sometimes used to line the family portion, and in a few cases this area was lined with logs. The "Sarai" was not as common as the "Semlin" in the MSTW district for it had been used by the first settlers in the East Reserve in 1874 and had proved to be much colder than the "Semlin". A number of settlers used this type of structure as a temporary stable for the livestock however.

Other Mennonite pioneers constructed simple, sod roofed log cabins often with attached stables (Plate 106). Like the other shelters, construction was simple and straightforward. Walls were built of thin round logs, connected by simple saddle notches and thickly plastered with clay.

The roof usually consisted of a ridge pole supported by vertical timbers at either end of the structure. Thin rails were then placed on this and these in turn were covered with sod. Small glass windows and lumber from Emerson, enough for a door or perhaps a floor completed the structure. On occasion the walls were finished with a coating of whitewash. This protected the plaster and improved the appearance of the structure.

Below: Plate 105. An early "Sarai". This type of shelter was an alternative building style to the "Semlin", but was not as warm and therefore not as common. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)



Plate 106. Most of the early Mennonites in the West Reserve obtained logs for constructing their early shelters from the Pembina Hills. A few followed the example set by the southern Ontario settlers living there and built themselves small, sod-roofed log cabins. (Reinland, 1976: 53.)



A few settlers constructed separate structures for the livestock, but as a contemporary account by Klass Wall who arrived in 1876 indicates, these first barns were often not as well constructed as the dwellings:

We also made somewhat of an excavation for our cattle barn. We erected the walls with split logs and put earth around them. It is sixteen feet long and sixteen feet wide. But its roof is only of hay, without spars and laths because of inadequate time, for sometimes it was already getting quite cold. (Reinland, 1976: 86)

None of these initial structures exist today. The Mennonite pioneers hoped that the first shelters they built would be temporary and so they were not intended to last. The materials themselves ensured that within a few years the structure would begin to deteriorate.

Traditional Period (1880-1900)

Early Structures (1880-1885)

The initial shelters constructed by the Mennonites were usually replaced within a few years by more secure structures. Although these structures usually followed the traditional house/barn design of the Russian colonies, there was still neither the time nor the materials available for the construction of large permanent buildings with carefully worked details. Many of these first house/barn units and especially the barn sections were small and hastily constructed (Plate 107).

The house and barn were joined end to end, in the traditional manner, to form a long, single structure. The building was, as a rule, set perpendicular to the village street. Both house and

barn always faced either east or south regardless of the side of the street on which they were located.

The floor plan of these early homes usually consisted of four rooms: the "Groote Shtov" (large room), the "Tjleene Shtov" (small room), the "Fae T'Hues" and "Alt T'Hues" (front and back hall) (Plate 108). The "Groote Shtov" doubled as the living room and bedroom for the parents and infants. The "Tjleene Shtov" and "Alt T'Hues" were used as childrens' bedrooms and the kitchen was usually located in the "Fae T'Hues". The number of rooms often varied in these early houses, with one or two walls being added or removed depending upon family size and resources.



Plate 107. Early Mennonite homes in the West Reserve, as depicted by a newspaper artist, ca. 1878. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

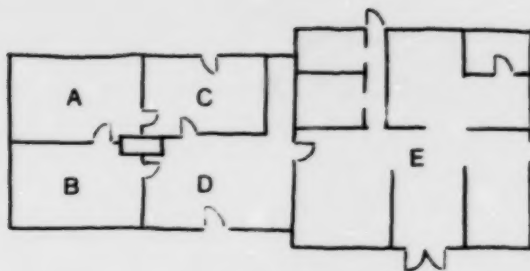


Plate 108. Floor plan of a typical house/barn unit: A- Tjleene Shtov; B- Groote Shtov; C- Alt T'Hues; D- Fae T'Hues; E- Shtall

The house was invariably constructed of logs and covered with a thatched roof as milled lumber was still unavailable or unaffordable. Because the main building material in the Russian colonies, for many years, had been brick, the Mennonites in Manitoba were unfamiliar with log construction techniques and had to rely on examples and advice provided by neighbouring English settlers. As a result, the majority of the early house/barn units in the MSTW district were built using the dovetail or a variation of the saddle notch method, both popular with the Anglo/Ontarian settlers in the region. For the same reason, the Mennonites in the East Reserve used the "pièce-sur-pièce" or post-and-fill method of log construction commonly found in the neighbouring French and Métis settlements along the Red River.

Fortunately, several early log structures still survive in the MSTW district, although they are rapidly deteriorating. As one would suspect from descriptions of pioneer Mennonite life, these log buildings seem to have been relatively crude and hastily built. One example, built around 1876 in the village of Hochfeld

and still occupied, has logs that were sawn smooth on the inside but left round on the exterior side (Plate 109). In this example saddle notches were used at the corners.

A rare example of post and fill construction still exists in the village of Osterwick (Plate 110). This technique had the advantage of incorporating short lengths of timber which made handling and actual construction much easier than the other



Plate 109. Peter Wiebe residence, Hochfeld. ca. 1876.



Plate 110. Former Jake Theissen residence, Osterwick. ca. 1878

methods. In this case the timbers used for the uprights were squared and attached to sill and top plates with a simple mortise and tenon notch. The horizontal filler logs were left in the round and simply wedged between the uprights. Post-and-fill construction usually entailed more careful construction; the short filler logs were cut with a tongue that fit into a groove cut into the vertical post. In addition,

diagonal bracing at the corners of post-and-fill structures lapped across the post and beam, strengthening the whole building. In this case, however, the diagonal braces were not lapped over the filler logs. Instead, tiny pieces of log were simply stuffed into the small triangular opening (Plate 111). A thick coating of mud plaster applied to both sides of the wall helped keep the filler logs in place.

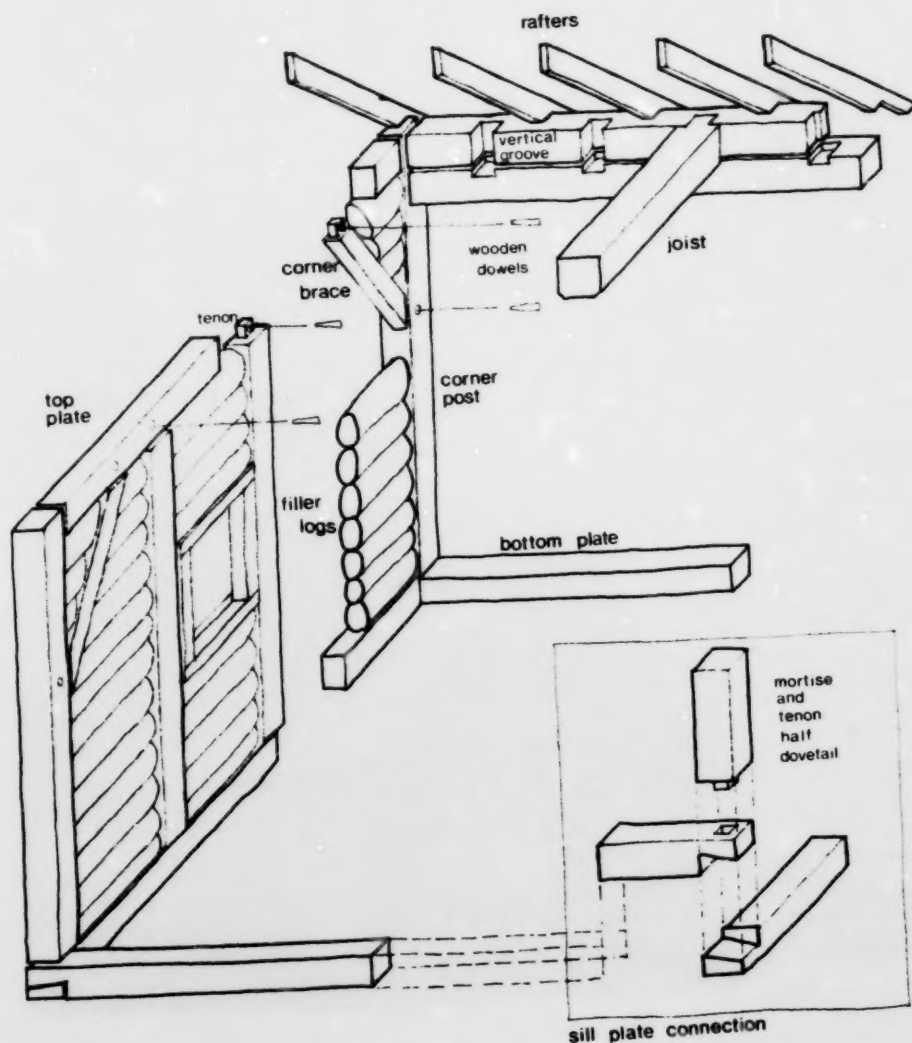


Plate 111. Theissen residence: construction details.

Another early house, constructed around 1878 and now located at the Pembina Valley Threshermen's Museum near Winkler, exhibits the more commonly used dovetail method of log construction (Plate 112). With this method the logs were hewn square and the corner notches expertly cut allowing few spaces between the logs. This building also features a variety of carefully constructed joints which suggest that despite its early construction date it was well built and intended to last for some time (Plate 113). As in most of the early log structures few nails were used in its construction; wooden dowels were used at all the major joints. Although the roof is now sheathed with wooden shingles, the presence of log rafters suggests that it originally had a thatch roof. Although the interior arrangement appears to have been altered, much of the basic structure remains unchanged, witness to the skill of its builder.

Although basic construction methods varied, most of the early log homes were very similar in appearance. Walls were plastered inside and out with a mixture of clay and straw to which a layer of whitewash was applied, hardening the surface and giving it a more finished appearance. The thick plaster also served to insulate the building, keeping it warm during the winter and cool during the summer months. Roofs were constructed of grass thatch obtained from the edges of sloughs or creekbanks. Initially, holes were simply left in the roof for smoke from the cookstove to escape, but before long tin stovepipes were introduced. Often the floors of early homes were of earth, hardened with sour milk and woodshavings. Cut lumber was used sparingly, usually for the ceiling, gable ends, doors, and occasionally for a floor. Since hinges, latches and furniture were normally homemade from logs, the only additional cost, besides lumber, was the cost of a few nails (Plate 114).

Plate 112. The majority of early log houses featured the dovetail method of log construction. This example, now a museum piece, is one of the few remaining good examples in the MSTW district.



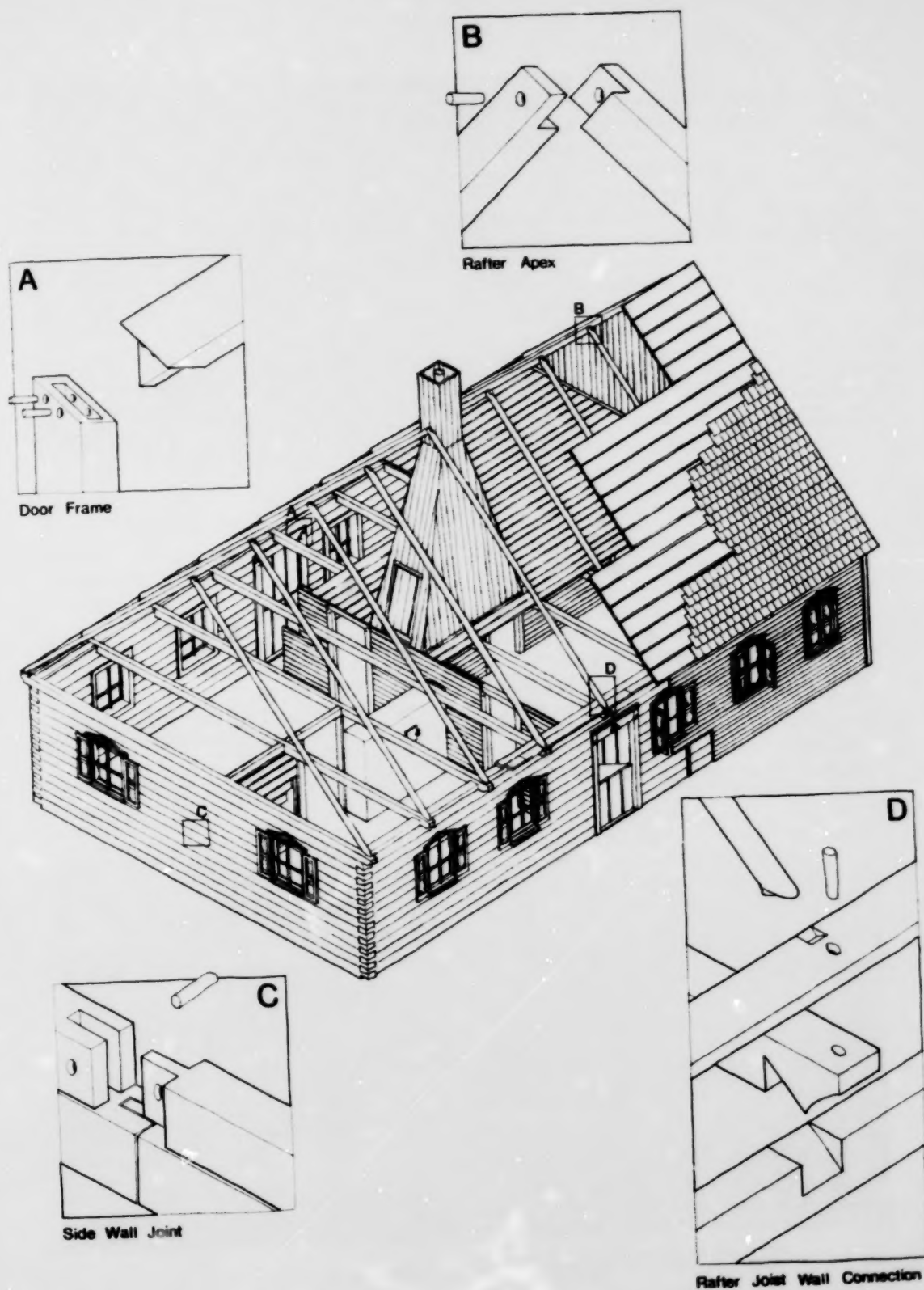


Plate 113. Dovetail log house: construction details. Traditional features like the wooden shutters, brick heater and attic smoker in the illustration, although not currently in the building, were likely once present.

Plate 114. Interior scene of an early Mennonite home, as depicted by a newspaper artist. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)



Barns were generally added a few years after the house was completed. The few head of stock kept during the early years were housed in the initial sod or thatch shelters until a more secure structure could be built. None of these small early barns still survive in the MSTW District, however photographs suggest that many of these

consisted simply of a small stable area with hay storage in the loft above (Plate 115). It is likely that both the timber frame construction and design of these early barns were similar to the larger traditional style barns, constructed during the 1880s, though they were somewhat more hastily and crudely constructed.



Plate 115. An early house/barn unit, ca. 1878. Note the small barn section. (Winkler, 1982: 162.)

Later Structures (1885-1900)

Depending upon the care with which they were constructed, and the economic progress of the settler, most of the early house/barn units were replaced within ten years of their construction. The earlier structures were usually dismantled to make room for the new house at the front of the yard lot because this, by tradition, was where a Mennonite house was located. As the necessary time and resources were generally now available, the new house/barn units were large and carefully constructed with close attention given to many of the traditional elements such as floor plan and interior fixtures (Plate 116). Like the earlier units, the house and barn section were often constructed separately.

While houses built during the 1880s were generally still of log construction, those built during the 1890s featured a light timber frame or sometimes a stacked-lumber system more commonly used in the construction of cribbed



Plate 116. Isaac Wiens farmstead, Rosebach, 1895. (Winkler, 1982: 25.)

grain elevators (Plates 117 and 118). Wood frame construction was not generally used until after the turn of the century. During this period roofs sheathed with wooden shingles began to replace thatch and, as rapid run-off of rain was no longer critical, this was usually accompanied by a slight lowering of the roof line and slope. Horizontal wood siding, which eliminated the regular repairs necessary to maintain mud-coated walls, became increasingly common as did wooden storm shutters (Plate 119). During the winter months these were often kept closed, especially at night, to help retain the interior heat.

These later houses usually featured a multi-roomed floor plan closely based on the traditional Russian model (Plate 120). The house was divided into two equal parts. In the front half of the house, towards the street, were one or two bedrooms for the girls and smaller children, as well as the parents' room which often doubled as a living room. In the rear half, closer to the barn, was the main kitchen/dining area, a large utility room which often doubled as the boys' bedroom, the pantry where the stairs to the basement were usually located, a small entrance hall in the front of the building and a small cooking room in the centre of the building which opened onto the kitchen/dining area and had two large open windows to let in light. Located between the pantry and utility room was the "Gang" or hallway with doors at either end which separated the main living area of the house from the barn. The staircase to the attic was usually accessed from this passageway.

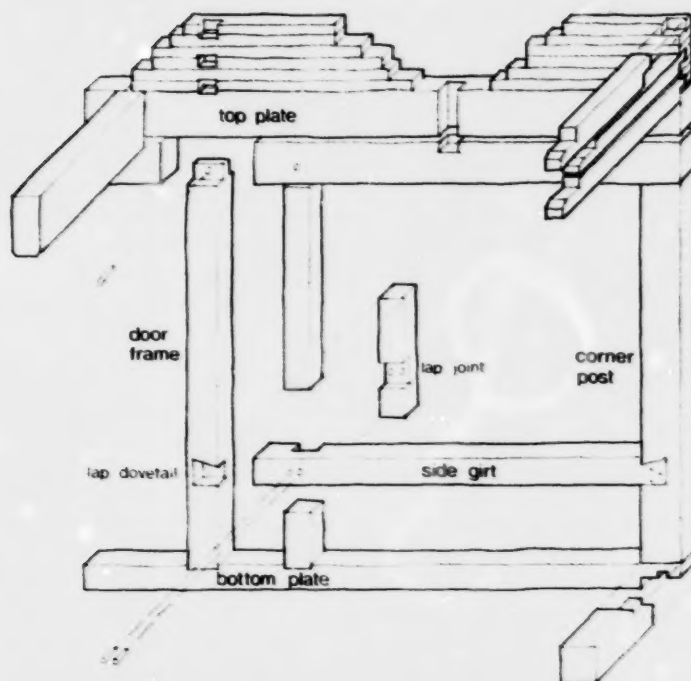


Plate 117. C. Unrau residence, Village of Chortitz: construction details.



Plate 118. Corner detail: crib wall construction.



Plate 119. Mennonite houses constructed in the MSTV district, before the turn of the century, were characterized by exterior wooden shutters.

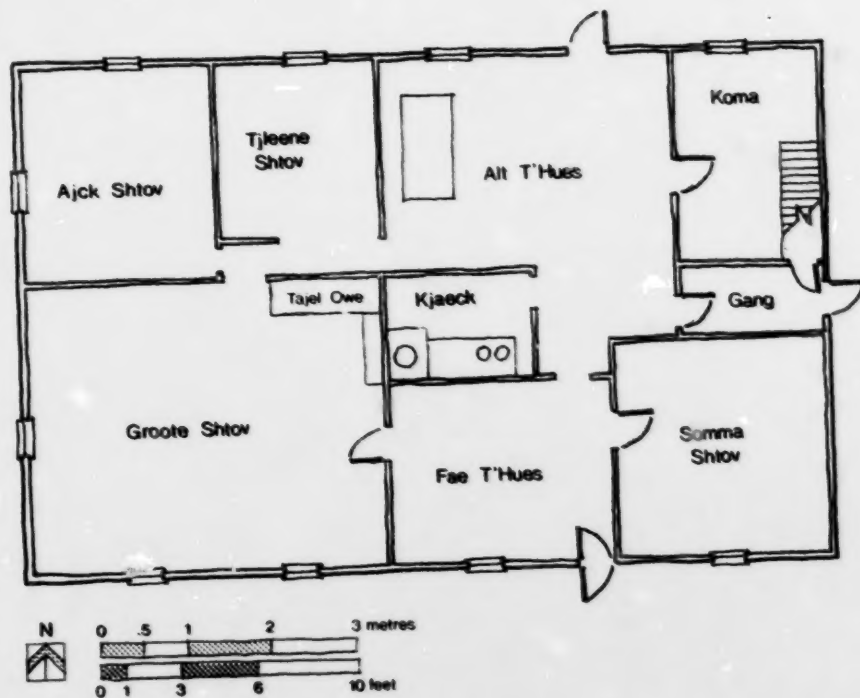


Plate 120. Typical floor plan of a traditional Mennonite house.

Above the ceiling of the cooking room, in the attic, a large tapering chimney or "Rajka Koma" was often constructed. This chimney served a double purpose. It not only kept sparks from flying out too quickly and igniting the roof, (this was especially important when thatched roofs were common), but it also could be used as a smokehouse for curing meats. The chimney was usually about two metres square at the bottom. Access to it, for cleaning or inserting meat, was gained through a large metal door. None of the remaining house/barn units in the MSTW district still have either the central cooking room or the smoke chamber above it; the only known house with these features was previously located in the village of Chortitz, and it is now situated in the Mennonite Village Museum in Steinbach (Plate 121).

The interior walls of the new homes were initially lined with shiplap, but in later years this was often covered with wainscott panelling and wallpaper (Plate 122). The ceiling joists, which



Plate 121. Many of the traditional Mennonite houses had smoke chambers built into the chimney above the kitchen area for curing meats.

Below: Plate 122. Interior of one of the better preserved early Mennonite homes as photographed during the 1950s. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

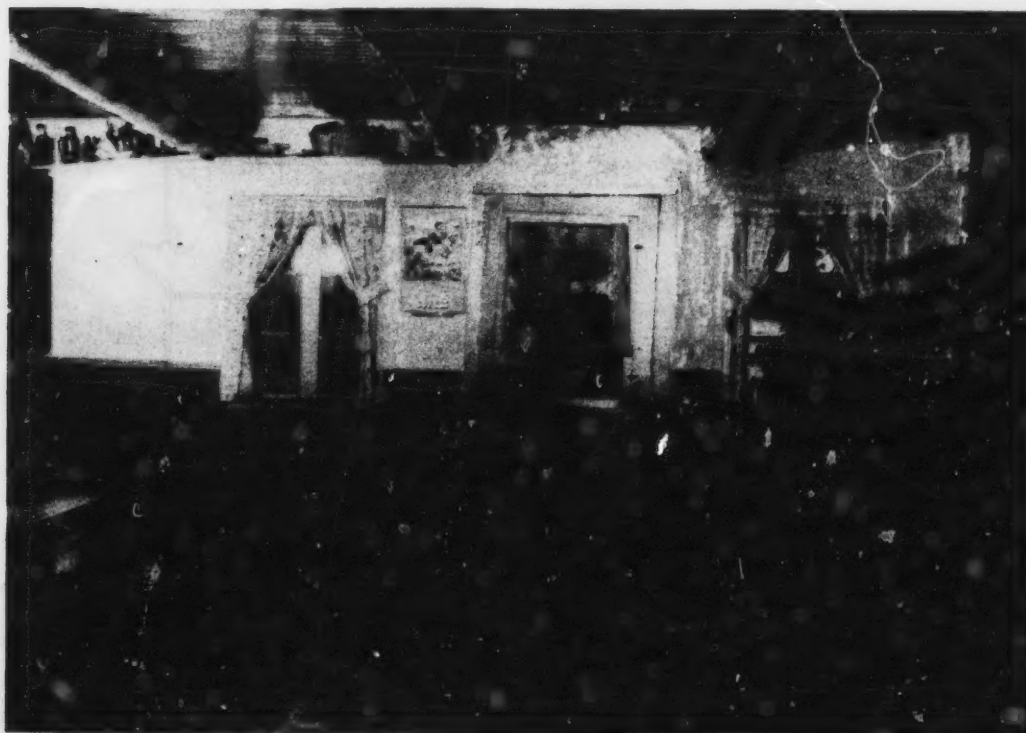




Plate 123. Former Heide residence, Village of Hochfeld: interior view showing exposed joists, wainscoting and doorways leading to (left to right) the pantry, the attic and the barn.



Plate 124. The "Glauss Shaup" was a standard interior fixture in most Mennonite homes.

were invariably exposed, were usually cut square and the bottom corners bevelled (Plate 123). This simple bevel was actually one of the few decorative features in the largely utilitarian design of the house. Another standard interior fixture was the "Glauss Shaup" or china cabinet built into the walls of the "Groote Shtov" next to the brick heater (Plate 124). Finally, in the few homes where some of the original walls remain, such as the Wiebe house in Hochfeld, the wall separating the "Groote Shtov" from the "Ajck Shtov" features an interesting tongue and groove construction with the uprights possessing the same bevelled edges as the ceiling joists (Plate 125).

The large brick heater, or "Tajel Owe" located in the centre of the building, was an item of great importance and could be found in most of the dwellings constructed during this period. A portion of it extended into several of the rooms in the front half of the house, and as a result, it acted as an efficient central heating system, (Plate 126). Though used primarily for heating, it had a return-flu and often a space on top of the fire box which could be used for cooking. Because of its large size and brick construction, it usually kept the house warm even if stoked only twice a day. It was fired from the kitchen and worked equally well with a variety of fuel. During the early years, ample firewood could be obtained from the Pembina hills, but by the 1890s this source ran out and the Mennonites resorted to the use of "Mest sooden", or manure bricks, a type of fuel which they had been used for a time in Russia.

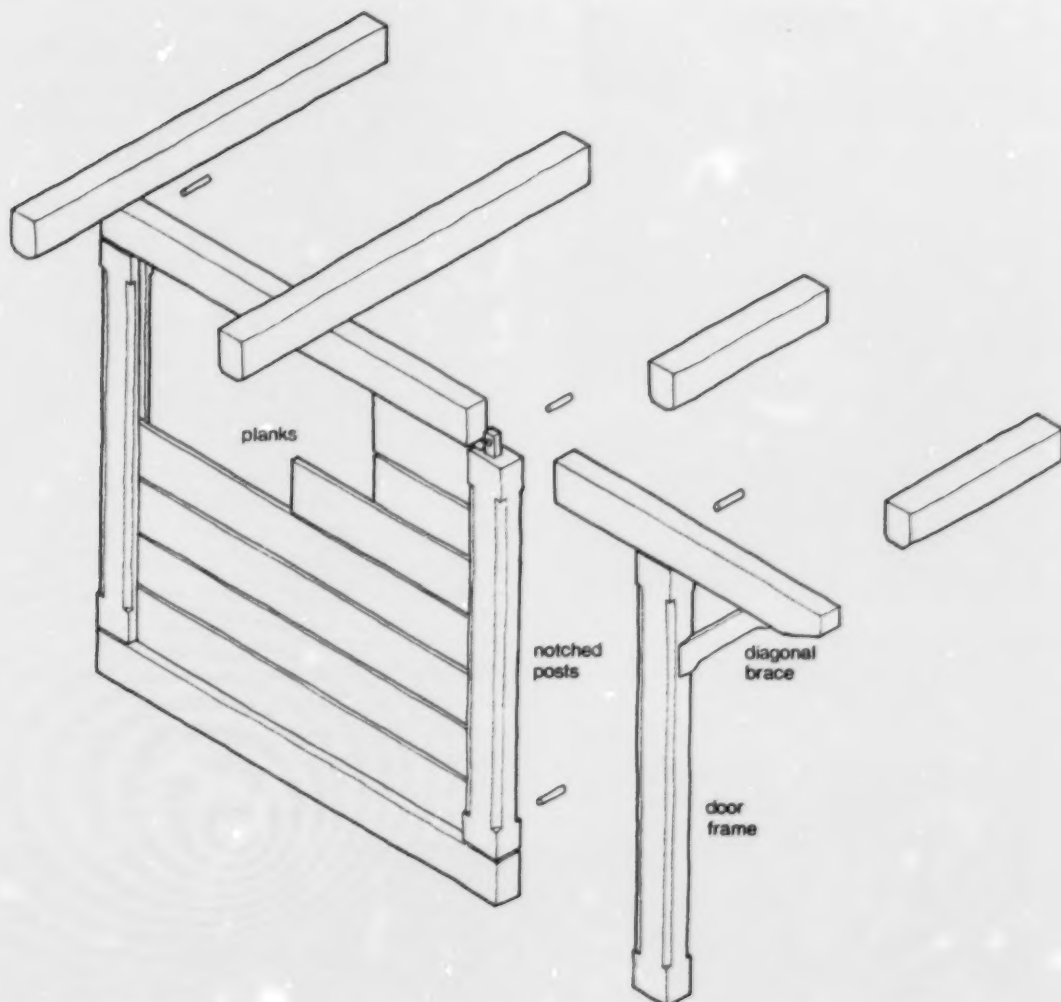


Plate 125. Peter Wiebe residence, Hochfeld: wall construction detail.

Plate 126. Typical Mennonite brick heater. Most of these units, in the MSTN district, were given an exterior coating of plaster and white wash. (Reflections on Our Heritage, 1971: 31.)

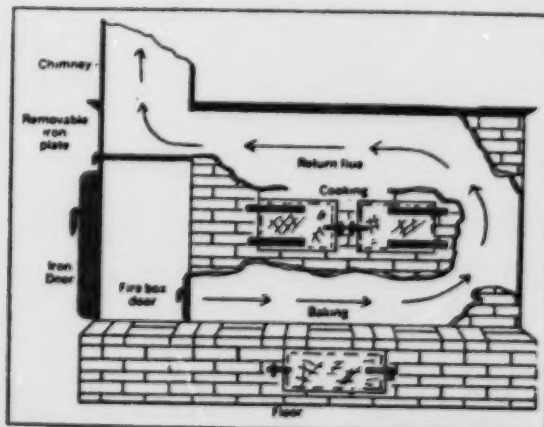


Plate 127. For many years, "Mest Sooden" or manure bricks were a common source of fuel in the MSTW district.



To prepare the bricks, moist manure and straw were spread on the ground to a depth of about one foot. Horses were then walked over this until it was well mixed and fairly compact. The mixture was then allowed to dry for a few days, after which it was cut into squares and piled in such a manner that air could circulate through it while the drying process was completed (Plates 127 and 116).

Fuel made in this manner was cheap, odourless and provided a slow but adequate heat. Manure bricks were used till the turn of the century when coal became the standard type of fuel, although during the 1930s and early 1940s they were again used for a time. Only four of these traditional brick heaters are known to still exist in the MSTW district (Plate 128).

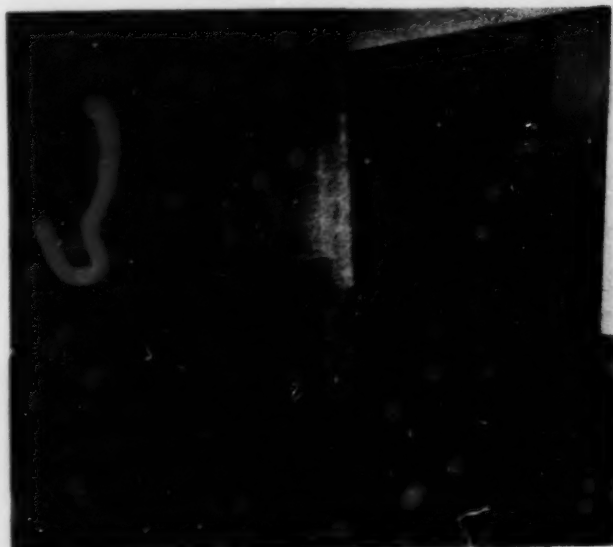


Plate 128. Brick heater in the home of H. Ens in the Village of Reinland.

The barn section of the house/barn units constructed during this later period was, like the house section, modeled after the designs used in the Russian colonies. It was invariably much larger than the house and, although the size and floor plan varied according to construction date and economic resources of the owner, it usually consisted of three major sections. These were the "Shtaul" or main stable area, the "Sheen" or threshing area and the "Owesied" for grain storage and the raising of poultry and hogs (Plate 129).

As a rule the basic structure was slightly wider than the house, extending approximately half a metre beyond it on each side. The walls and ridge of the roof were also about a metre higher although the slope of the roof was the same as the house. The barn was of timber frame construction and usually sheathed with vertical siding. Like the house section, thatch was the common roofing material during the 1880s and early 1890s, but by the turn of the century wooden shingles and horizontal siding were becoming more common.



Plate 129. J.F. Ens barn, Village of Reinland, ca. 1885: floor plan. This structure is one of the few well preserved Mennonite barns in the planning district.

The stable area of the barn was always adjacent to the house. The interior arrangement, although varied, usually consisted of a central aisle with doors at either end and stalls along either side; cow stalls along one side and horse stalls along the other. Two additional doors were located along the front and rear walls near the dividing wall between the barn and house. Light for the stable was provided by a row of small windows along the length of the front of the barn just below ceiling level. Because sunlight entered the room from only one side, the stalls located along the

opposite wall were often set sideways, so that the animals would not shade themselves while feeding. The majority of the stalls in the Mennonite barns were for horses, which were the main source of farm power until the 1930s. Cows were raised purely for domestic use and only a small number were kept at one time. Another common feature of the stable was a small storeroom such as the one located in the Ens barn in Reinland. This room was commonly used for storing harnesses, hand tools, and miscellaneous small items (Plate 130).

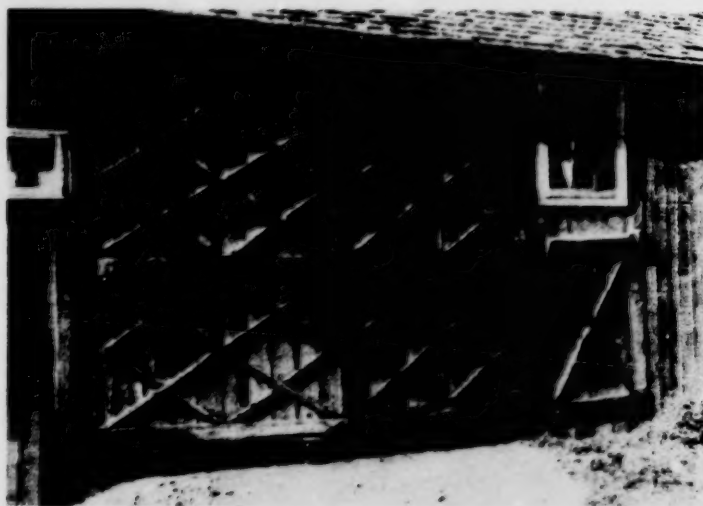


Plate 130. Early handmade tools: upper left, a bucksaw, lower left, a harness repair vice and upper right, a garden rake.

The "Sheen" was traditionally the area where the threshing of grain was conducted. It consisted of two sections: a large open area where the threshing floor was located, and an adjacent storage area; the lower level of which was used to store the various types of grain and a loft area above where the straw was stored for use as livestock bedding. This section of the barn was characterized by two large doors which allowed a team and wagon to be driven directly into the area (Plate 131). Also, because the stable loft or "Behn" overlooked this alleyway it was the usual location from which the hay wagons were unloaded. An additional entry to the "Behn" was via a small door positioned above the stable windows at the front of the structure.

Although present in many of the barns constructed in the MSTW district, the "Sheen" section soon took on a different function than originally intended. By the time the Mennonites who settled in Manitoba could afford to construct large traditional barns, steam-powered threshing machines were becoming available. As all threshing activities were now conducted outside, the "Sheen" was no longer required and was put to use as an extra storage area for hay and equipment. In the Ens barn, a cutter, wagon, and miscellaneous other items are still being stored in this area, as they were in years past (Plate 132).

Plate 131. Typical "Sheen" doors. The criss-crossing pattern was typical of Mennonite barns in both Prussia and Russia and was found on virtually all traditional style barns in Manitoba.



The "Owesied" was a section created by the continuation of the roof, almost to the ground. As a result, it was often only two or three metres wide. One long continuous "Owesied" section along the rear side of the barn was most common, although occasionally this was divided into two separate sections by a second set of large doors giving access to the "Sheen" and which allowed a wagon to be driven directly through the barn. Also, a number of barns had an additional short "Owesied" on the front of the barn (Plate 133). The primary purpose of the "Owesied" was the storage of livestock feed, seed grain and fuel, as well as housing poultry and hogs. In some cases, however, the slope of the roof on the rear "Owesied" was reduced, allowing for a much wider space, and in these cases, the portion located adjacent to the stable area was used for extra horse and cattle stalls (Plate 134).

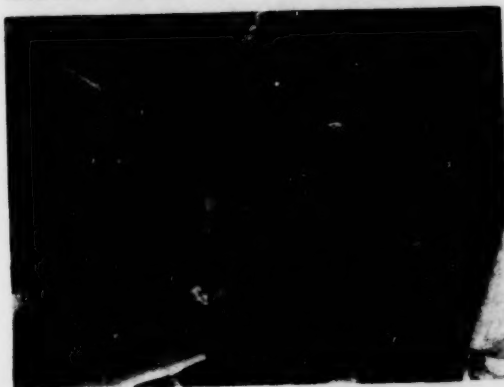
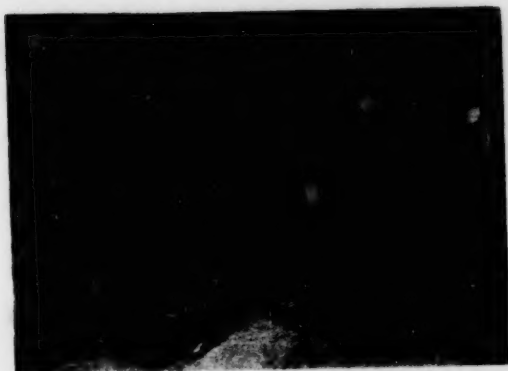


Plate 132. The "Sheen" area in many Mennonite barns was used to store items such as wagons and cutters.

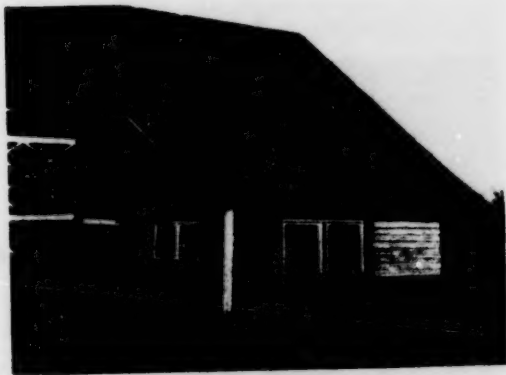


Plate 133. D.D. Heppner barn, Village of Reinfeld. Because of its south and east exposure, the front "Owesied" section of the barn was often used to house poultry.



Plate 134. Hiede barn, Village of Hochfeld. A number of barns in the MSTW villages had wide "Owesied" sections, part of which acted as a second stable area.

Another common feature of many of the Mennonite barns was the "Sheua". This was a large shed roofed section attached to the far end of the barn and used for machinery storage or as a fowling and calving area (Plate 135). Apparently, this section was not commonly found on Mennonite barns in Russia, but, by the turn of the century it had become a standard feature of many Mennonite farmyards in the MSTW District.

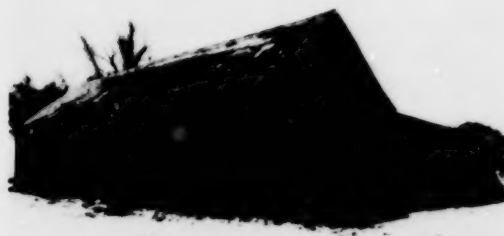


Plate 135. P.A. Kempel barn, Village of Neuenburg. Although not part of the traditional barn design, a rear "Sheua" section was often added to the barns in the MSTW district.

A final, yet important, characteristic of most Mennonite barns was the "Braunt Lada", or fire ladder, and the "Booshoake", or fire-hook, both of which were used for removing bags of grain from a burning loft or for pulling down a burning wall or roof (Plate 136). These items were a strict requirement of the Mennonite fire-insurance program during the early years of settlement, and they were usually hung on the front wall of the barn, either above the row of stable windows, or on the wall of the front "Owesied".

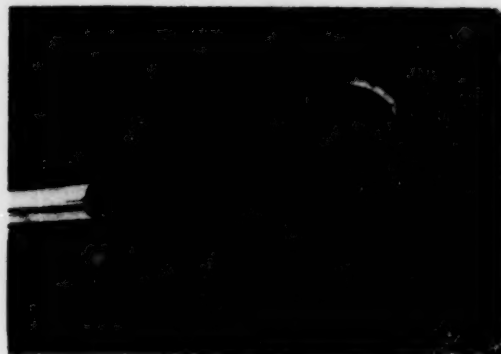


Plate 136. Detail of a hand-forged "Booshoake" or fire hook. This once common item was used for pulling down burning buildings and, thus, preventing fires from spreading to neighbouring structures.

In addition to its exterior appearance, the traditional Mennonite barn was distinguished by its heavy post-and-beam interior framework. Although some of the mortise-and-tenon joinery was similar to that used in southern Ontario style barns, the design of the framework clearly reflects the northern European roots of Mennonite building techniques (Plate 137).

Each set of posts and connecting beams which traversed the width of the barn was commonly known as a bent. Each bent was assembled on the ground and raised into place, much like strut rafters are today. Typically each bent in the Mennonite style of barn consisted of 200 x 200 mm (8" x 8") posts which extended from a large sill beam at ground level to the height of the exterior wall, which was usually about three metres high. Similar sized beams, which acted as ceiling joists, were connected to each set of posts about one metre from the top. These connections were supported by diagonal sway braces. After all of the bents

were raised into position, they were secured by a plate beam which spanned the full length of the structure, and acted as a seat for the rafters which were raised last (Plate 138).

Depending upon their location within the structure, additional posts and beams were added to this basic bent design. In the stable, approximately every fourth bent had an extra joist or tie-beam connected to the top plate. Invariably, these were strengthened with a continuation of the lower sway brace. After the bents were raised, connecting beams were also positioned beneath the joists along either side of the central alley and supported by posts at various locations (Plate 139). A third tie-beam was often added to the bents which were located at the ends of the structure as well as those on either side of the "Sheen" alley. These bents also had additional posts and beams positioned below the main joints to act as a frame for wall boards and doors (Plate 140).

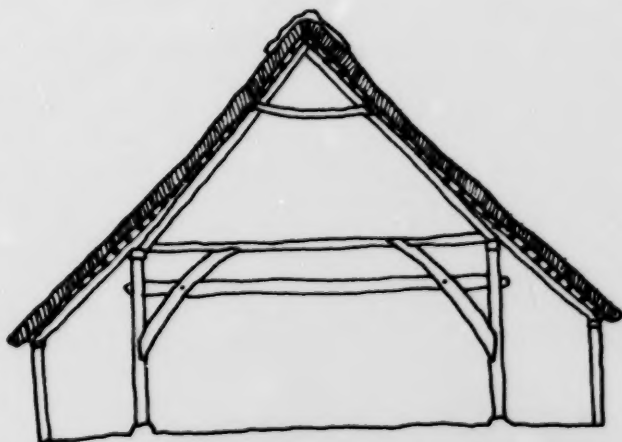


Plate 137. Section from a medieval Danish barn. During the seventeenth century Mennonites in the Polish and Prussian colonies adopted framing methods commonly used in Denmark and other northern European countries. This same method of framing was used extensively in later colonies in Russia and Manitoba. (T. Faber, A History of Danish Architecture.)

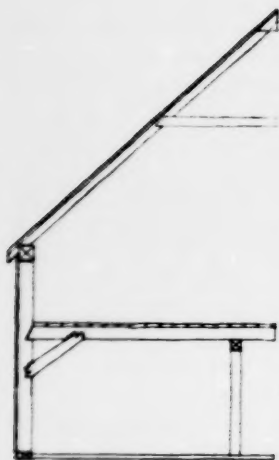


Plate 138. Standard bent design commonly found in the stable section of most Mennonite barns.

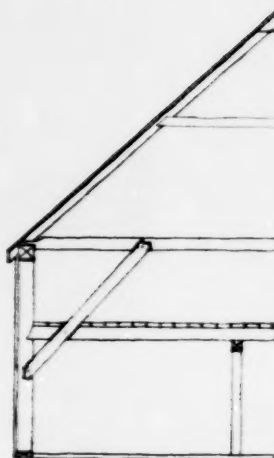


Plate 139. J.F. Ens barn, Village of Reinland: barn bent.

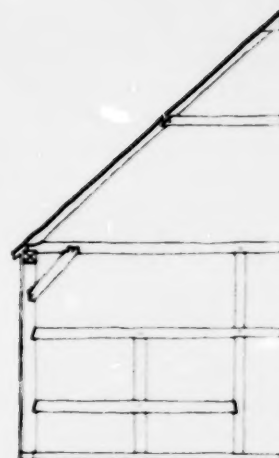


Plate 140. J.F. Ens barn, Village of Reinland: barn bent

Standard mortise and tenon notches were used at all the perpendicular joints while an unusual type of formed lap-notch was used in all the diagonal joints (Plate 141). This type of notch, in Manitoba, appears to be exclusive to structures of Mennonite origin, and was no doubt transplanted from Europe as was the entire barn design. All the major joints were secured with wooden pegs. Like the more conventional mortise and tenon joints, the Mennonite lap joints were usually expertly cut and fitted. Examples were found where even a paper-clip could not be forced into the joint seam.

Unlike the southern Ontario style barns in the MSTW district, bents in the Mennonite barns were positioned quite close together, usually one and a half metres apart, and as a result, as many as twenty individual bents were used in the construction of a typical Mennonite barn, as opposed to four to six bents in a typical southern Ontario style barn.

Construction of the "Owesied" sections of the barn were much less complicated. The outside wall of the "Owesied" consisted of 125 mm posts or 50 x 150 mm (2" x 6") studs which rested on a sill beam at one metre intervals. They were joined by a top plate of two 50 x 150s, and the distance from this wall to the main barn wall was simply spanned by 50 x 200 mm rafters. Most of the connections in the "Owesied" were nailed.

During the early years of the traditional period, the barns were usually sided with vertical board and batten planks and the roofs sheathed with grass thatch. Foundations were usually loose fieldstone and the floors simply dirt or loose planks. By the late 1890s, however, horizontal drop siding and wooden shingles were increasingly being used as sheathing material as well as concrete for foundations and floors.



Plate 141. The sway braces in most Mennonite barns featured an unusual lap notch.

Transitional Period (1900-1925)

Around the turn of the century, as the Mennonites in the MSTW district began to be assimilated into the mainstream of Canadian society, strict adherence to traditions began to wane. This was reflected not only culturally, as more Mennonites began accepting municipal government and public schools, but architecturally as well. The adoption of farm mechanization was especially

disruptive. The "Raine" or strip field system proved to be unsuited to mechanization and, as residents began to move out to individual farmsteads, many villages began to break up. Moreover those Mennonites who did move onto farmsteads rarely chose to construct the customary house/barn units, but instead erected separated structures of contemporary design (Plate 142).



Plate 142. Jacob Loewen farmstead, eight kilometres north of Winkler, 1906. Most of the Mennonites who moved out of the villages to individual quarter section farms constructed houses and farm buildings of contemporary design. (*Manitoba Mennonite Memories*, 1974: 262.)

The more conservative Mennonites who remained in the villages, tended to continue constructing attached units. While the general shape and exterior appearance of the house was usually retained, a number of modifications began to be introduced. One of the most notable was the re-orientation of new homes so that they now faced

the village street resulting in a "T"-shaped plan (Plate 143). This arrangement was looked upon as being more attractive, and it improved hygiene by further separating the barn from the house through use of a small connecting link. Often this link was the rear portion of the original house which was retained when the new one was constructed (Plate 144).

Right: Plate 143. Jacob Peters residence, Village of Reinland. After the turn of the century many Mennonites broke with tradition and constructed houses which faced the village street.



Below: Plate 144. Henry Ens residence, Village of Reinland. On the left, the link in the context as a connection between the house and the barn. On the right, the link in more detail.



These new arrangements resulted in a slightly modified floor plan in the new homes. The interior "Gang", or connecting alleyway, was no longer necessary and was eliminated. The "Somma Shtov" was often removed from the plan to enlarge the kitchen area, as was the small cooking room in the centre of the building. In a few cases dormer windows were installed in the upper storey and the space used for bedrooms. This allowed the enlargement of the "Ajck Shtov" by reducing the size of the "Tjleene Shtov" which generally became the washroom. The new "Ajck Shtov" generally became the parents' bedroom, and the "Groote Shtov" was now used exclusively as the living room (Plate 145). Similar internal changes were introduced to older houses being renovated at this time.

Few of the homes built after 1900 included the traditional central brick heater, as coal and oil-burning furnaces were increasingly being installed in the basements. This also eliminated the traditional smoke chamber in the attic. As a result smoke houses were often constructed outside near the summer kitchen and this proved to be more efficient and convenient.

Barns constructed during this period also reflected a growing acceptance of contemporary designs. The heavy timber framework of the earlier barns was replaced with a light timber framework. In such cases, traditional bent designs and joinery were generally still used, although in a more simplified manner (Plate 146).

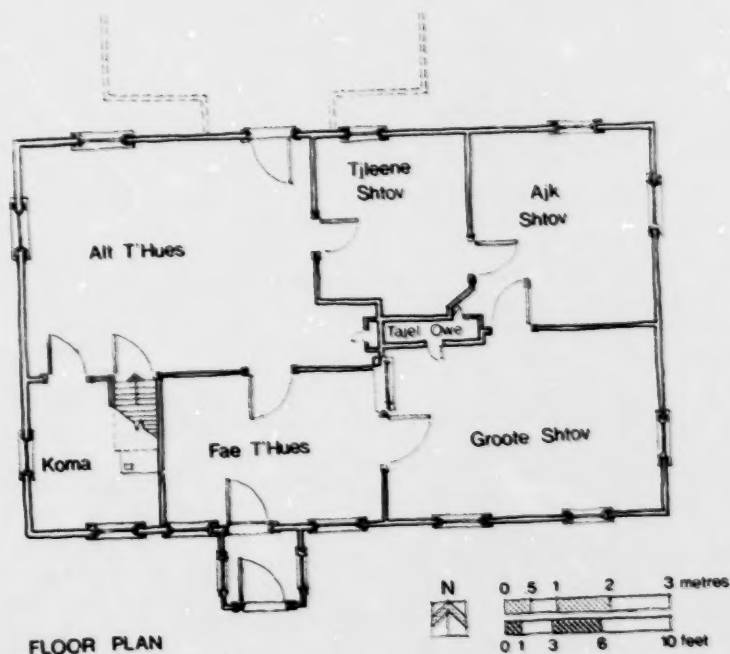


Plate 145. H. Ens residence: floor plan.

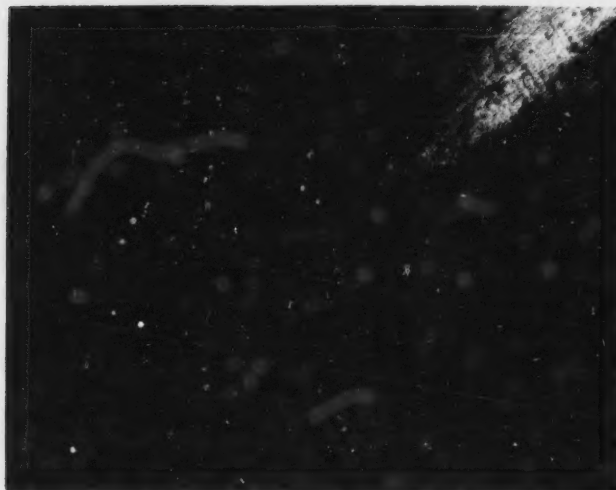


Plate 146. Heide barn, Village of Hochfeld, ca. 1912. Many of the barns constructed after the turn of the century featured a light timber framework, more simplified joints and nailed connections.



By 1910 many barns were being constructed entirely of frame lumber, and it was at this time that a number of basic design changes began to appear. In many Mennonite farmyards, separate outbuildings were now being constructed for poultry, hogs and grain storage; the "Owesied" sections were no longer required and were excluded from the new barns being constructed. This in turn affected the basic fenestration pattern of the barn. Many barns now featured larger, separated windows on both sides of the structure, rather than the traditional single row of small windows along the front. Also, the adoption of the hay sling during this period, affected both roof shape and rafter design. To accommodate use of the sling, the area directly beneath the roof peak had to be free from obstruction. In some cases, this was achieved by simply replacing the rafter purlins with two

diagonal braces (Plate 147). In other cases, the entire roof was replaced with a more contemporary, gambrel shaped roof, which was self-supporting and had a high volume storage capacity (Plate 148). Finally, during the early 1920s the Mennonites in the MSTW district increasingly constructed houses and barns which were detached.

By the late 1920s, barns, as well as homes, were almost entirely of contemporary design and construction. Traditional elements were not completely abandoned, however. Until recently vestiges of traditional Mennonite design were often incorporated into structures, including the use of window shutters, large "Sheen" style doors on the barns and outbuildings, and the occasional attachment of house and barn via a connecting link (Plate 149).

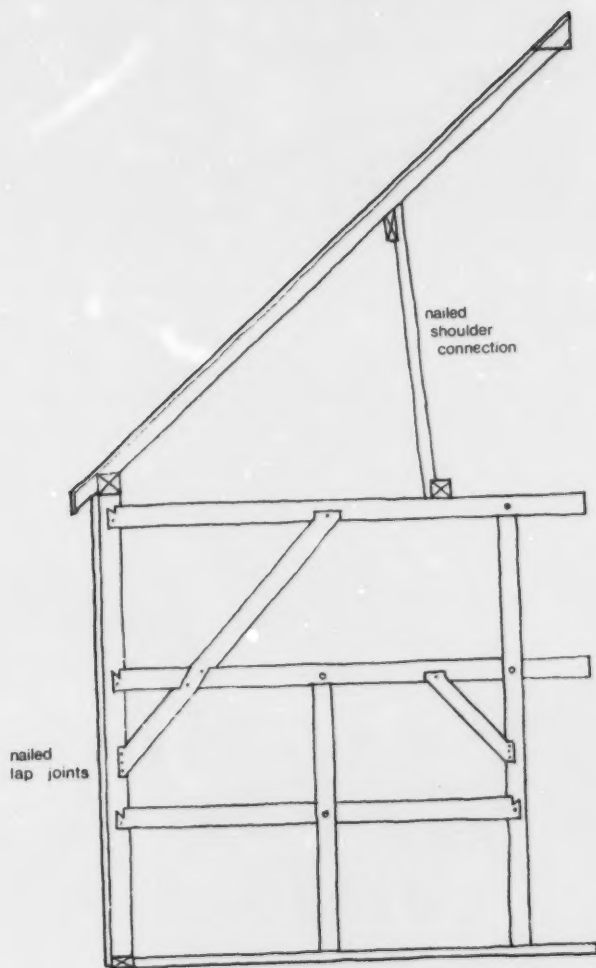


Plate 147. With the adoption of the hay sling, shortly after the turn of the century, an open span type of rafter was required, which resulted in the modification or complete removal of the original barn rafters.

Plate 148. Jacob Peters barn, Village of Reinland, 1912. The protective peak extension over the silo tracking mechanism was an innovation.

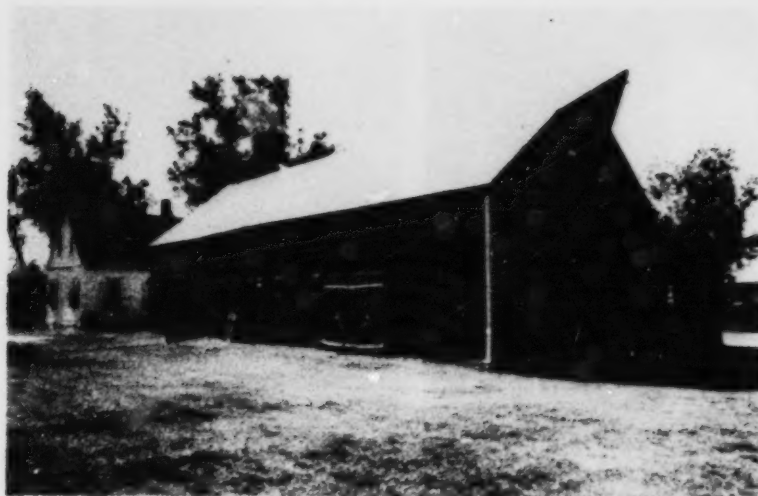


Plate 149. Petkau farmstead, Village of Reinland. (Reinland, 1976: 105.)

Other Farm Buildings

The traditional Mennonite house/barn unit was essentially a self-contained farmstead. It combined under one continuous roof a large residence plus facilities for horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry as well as storage areas for hay, feed, and farm implements. During the early years of settlement, when only a few head of livestock were kept and crop acreages were still small, there was little need for other farm buildings. As the Mennonites became more established, however, and with the adoption of mechanized farming methods during the 1890s, additional facilities were required and a variety of small separate farm buildings began to appear. Included among these new structures were summer kitchens, smoke houses, outdoor ovens, granaries, implement sheds, chicken coops and hog sheds. Throughout the Mennonite villages in MSTW, these outbuildings not only exhibited common designs, but were often placed in a similar position vis a vis the other farm buildings (Plate 150).

Summer Kitchens

The "Somma Kjaeck", or summer kitchen, was one of the earliest outbuildings to appear in the farmyard. They were a common feature in the yards of the Mennonite villages in Russia and as soon as the Mennonites became established in Manitoba they began to appear here as well (Plate 151). The traditional location for the "Somma Kjaeck" was across the yard facing the front of the house. Many of the Mennonites in the MSTW district however, chose to locate it behind the house. This was only a short distance from the kitchen entrance and consequently a more convenient location.

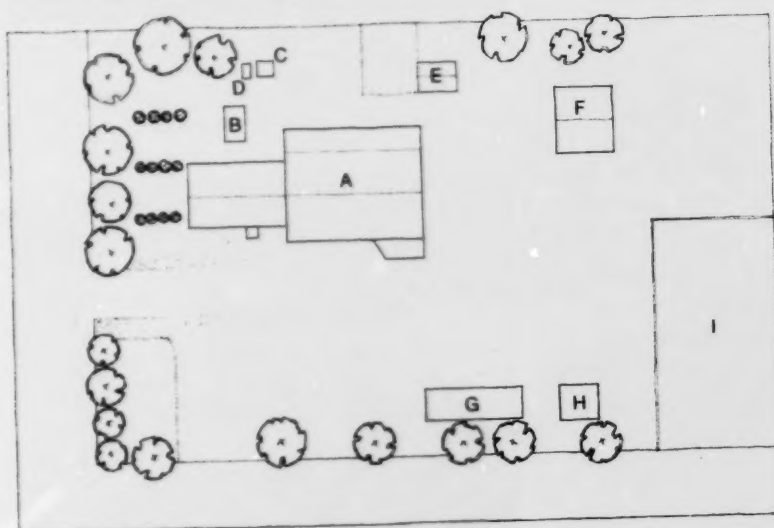


Plate 150. Typical Mennonite yard plan:

- A Main house/barn unit
- B Summer kitchen
- C Bake oven
- D Smoke house
- E Chicken coop
- F Granary
- G Implement shed
- H Hog barn
- I Cattle pen

The "Somma Kjaeck" actually served a variety of purposes. Its primary use, was, naturally, for the preparation and cooking of family meals during the warm summer months. The transfer of food preparation out-of-doors allowed the house to remain comfortably cool and relatively free from insects. It was also used from time to time during the summer as a laundry room, a canning area, and often as an extra bedroom for the children. During the winter months it served as the storeroom for the winter's supply of cured and fresh meats which were hung from the ceiling and allowed to freeze.

The planning and construction of these buildings was straightforward. Because space was only needed for a stove, table, and a cupboard or two, the majority of summer kitchens were simple one-room gabled structures. Since most of the summer kitchens were not added to the farmstead until the 1890s, they were usually of frame lumber construction. None of the remaining "Somma Kjaecken" in the MSTW district are known to be of log construction. One in the village of Osterwick however, has a high, steeply-pitched roof. This suggests that it may once have had a thatch cover in which case the walls, now covered by siding, could well be of log (Plate 152). In later years, some of the "Somma Kjaecken" were joined to the house with an enclosed hallway which often doubled as a dining area (Plate 153). A few had dining areas added to the rear of the structure.

Approximately eighteen of these structures remain in the MSTW district, most are in good condition. While a few are still used for their intended purpose, the majority are simply used for storage.



Plate 151. The "Somma Kjaeck" or summer kitchen, like this example in the Village of Schansenfeld, was one of the earliest outbuildings to appear on the farmyard.



Plate 152. Fehr residence and summer kitchen, Village of Osterwick.



Plate 153. Jacob Peters residence and attached summer kitchen, Village of Reinland.

Bake Ovens

The main brick oven in the house, by virtue of its design, gave off a great deal of heat. This was a welcome feature during the winter months, but it left the house uncomfortably hot during the summer when bread had to be baked. Therefore, as soon as the settlers became established, many of them constructed outdoor ovens commonly known as "Shtroo Hietens" (Plate 154). A common location was at the rear of the house, near the summer kitchen.

The outdoor ovens often varied slightly in size and construction. Many were small vaulted roof structures about 1 x 2 metres in size and 1 metre high with a large cast iron door at the front. They were usually of brick construction over which a thick coating of mud plaster was applied to help retain the heat. A final coating of whitewash was often applied to protect the plaster from rain. In later years a few ovens were covered with small gable roofs for further protection from the elements.

The "Shtroo Hiet" was preheated using a variety of fuels, including straw, wood, and "Mest Sooden" or manure bricks. Once fired the brick-lined walls retained the heat for hours and could sometimes be used several times without having to be reheated. Bake ovens fell into disuse with the adoption of modern wood burning kitchen stoves after 1900 and by the 1950s had all but disappeared. Not a single example is known to still exist in the entire MSTW district. The only known location of a typical Mennonite "Shtroo Hiet" is a reconstruction, located at the Mennonite museum in Steinbach (Plate 155).



Plate 154. A typical Mennonite bake oven, in this case featuring a flat, rather than a vaulted top. (Blumenfeld: *Where Land and People Meet*, 1981.)



Plate 155. A reconstructed Mennonite bake oven.

Smoke Houses

Pork was the staple meat for many years, and every fall, shortly after freeze-up, several families would combine their efforts and butcher a number of hogs for the winter's meat supply. Pork chops and roasts were pickled in salt brine or frozen outside. Other meats, such as hams and pork sausage, were usually smoked.

During this annual event, the men cleaned and cut the meat, made the various types of sausage, and smoked the meat. The women and children, in addition to providing meals, made the year's supply of lard by melting down the fat. They also cleaned the intestines for use as sausage casing and prepared the various cuts of meat which were used in the making of head-cheese. The daylong bee was also an important social event and was usually the occasion for story telling and traditional song.

There were two types of facilities used for smoking the meat. As noted earlier, many of the homes had small smoke chambers built into the chimney above the kitchen where the curing was done (Plate 121). These attic smokers, however, had a limited capacity, were inconveniently located, and required a great deal of time and heat to properly cure the meat. Thus, larger families found it more convenient to construct separate smoke houses or "Rajka Koma" outdoors. Because one or two of these generally served the needs of the whole village, they were not as common as bake ovens. The smoke houses that were built were generally located on the rear side of the house, or towards the back of the yard near the granaries.



Plate 156. Brick smoke house located on the Weiber farmstead, Village of Hochfeld.

There are at least three outdoor smoke houses still remaining in the MSTW district. The most interesting one is located in the village of Hochfeld (Plate 156). Constructed of solid brick, it is 1.8 x 1.8 metres in size and stands 3.5 metres tall. Its pyramidal roof is constructed of lumber and sheathed with split shingles. Iron rods, upon which the meat was hung, were attached to the interior walls at various heights. To operate the smoker, various cuts of meat were hung at different levels, depending upon their size, and a slow fire kindled on the ground. The smoke was allowed to fill the structure, and eventually filter out the top. Access to the smoker was obtained through a large steel door at the front of the structure.

Another example in the village of Neuenburg is of similar size and design, but of wood frame construction. In this case the pyramidal roof is capped with a tall wooden chimney (Plate 157).

With modern methods of storage and easy access to commercial supplies of meat, the hog butchering bee is no longer common. A few Mennonites continue the tradition, however, producing the same varieties of sausage that made the district famous for many years.



Plate 157. Wood frame smoke house located on the P. Suderman farmstead, Village of Neuenburg.

Wells

Although most Mennonite villages were located and oriented to take full advantage of the creeks that flowed through the district, domestic supplies of water were usually obtained from wells. Because of the close proximity of the Pembina Hills, the ground water table in most of the villages was near to the surface and the wells provided a reliable source of good quality water.

Initially, a single well, usually located at the end of the village street, served the needs of the entire village. But within a few years individual families began to construct their own wells. These early wells were dug by hand and cribbed with logs. Water was drawn by use of a long balance beam. One source suggests that crude wooden pumps were also used during the early years (Plate 158). Many of the crib wells were later covered over with wooden platforms and roofs and water drawn with the use of a pulley and rope (Plate 159). Around the turn of the century, many Mennonite families had new wells drilled and cast-iron hand pumps installed. A few of these later wells were connected to windmill-powered units for labour free operation. Hand pumps and crib wells were in general use until the early 1950s, when modern electric plumbing was installed in most of the homes. Although rarely used, a few of the early hand pumps can still be found in some of the villages.

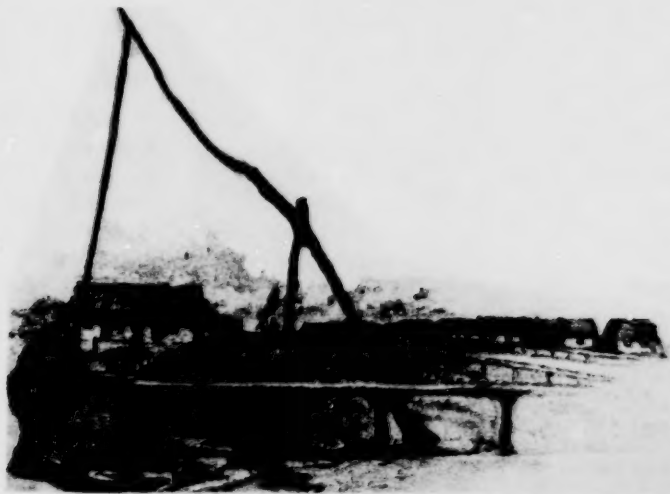


Plate 158. Many of the early wells made use of a balance beam for drawing water, a few settlers, however, constructed crude wooden pumps. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)



Plate 159. Crib-wells continued to be used after the turn of the century, often with the aid of a rope and pulley. (Winkler, 1982: 161.)

The traditional location for the well was close to the front entrance of the barn. As a result of this, the barn had to be meticulously cleaned of manure every day to prevent seepage and contamination of the water. The fact that no cases of typhoid were ever reported in the West Reserve, suggests that this duty was rarely neglected. This apparently dangerous location nevertheless had its advantages. Many of the Mennonites enclosed the pump with small sheds attached on one side to the barn. The daily water supply could then be obtained without having to leave the main structure, something which was especially appreciated during the cold winter months.

Granaries

During the first decades after settlement, when only small amounts of grain were produced, grain storage was easily accommodated within one or two rooms of the barn. Bagged grain was also often kept in the attic of the house, where it remained dry and acted as an insulator. With the dramatic increase of crop production during the 1890s however, larger and more efficient storage facilities were soon required.

Like the summer kitchens, granaries were not uncommon in the Mennonite villages of Russia, and when a grain storage facility was required in Manitoba the Mennonites naturally turned to Russia for a model (Plate 160). The typical Mennonite granary or "Shpijka", had a square plan, a high, steeply pitched roof, and a central alleyway in line with the gable ridge of the roof. The large alley doors were generally of the same design as the "Sheen" doors on the barns.

The planning of these granaries was similar to that in granaries found in the English areas of MSTW. Both featured a central drive-through alleyway with two open-walled bins on either side. A team and wagon would be driven into the structure and bagged or loose grain transferred directly into or out of the bins. Many of the Mennonite granaries had a smaller door on each side of the main doors for easier access to the bins. The large area under the gable peak was often utilized for small equipment storage. Also many of the granaries had moveable wall sections which were placed across the alleyway and this space was then used as an extra grain storage area.

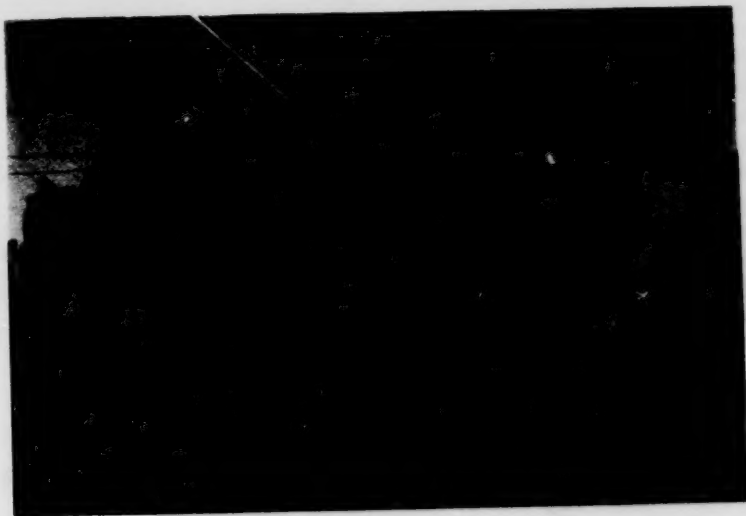


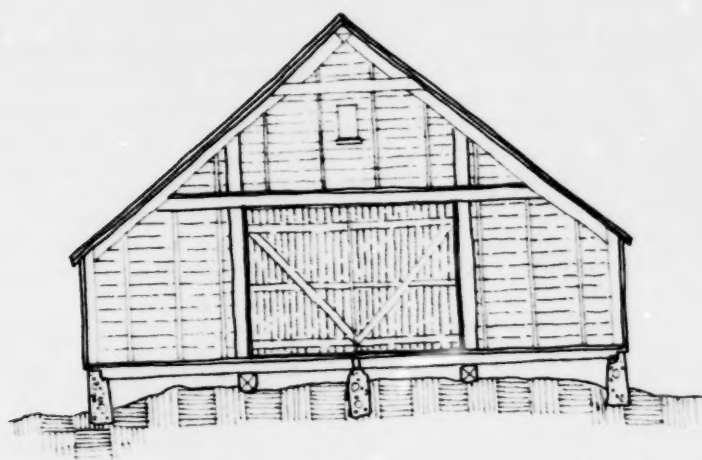
Plate 160. J.F. Ens granary, Village of Reinland. This example, like most others in the MSTW district, was constructed according to traditional Mennonite designs.

Plate 161. Zacharias granary, Village of Reinland.

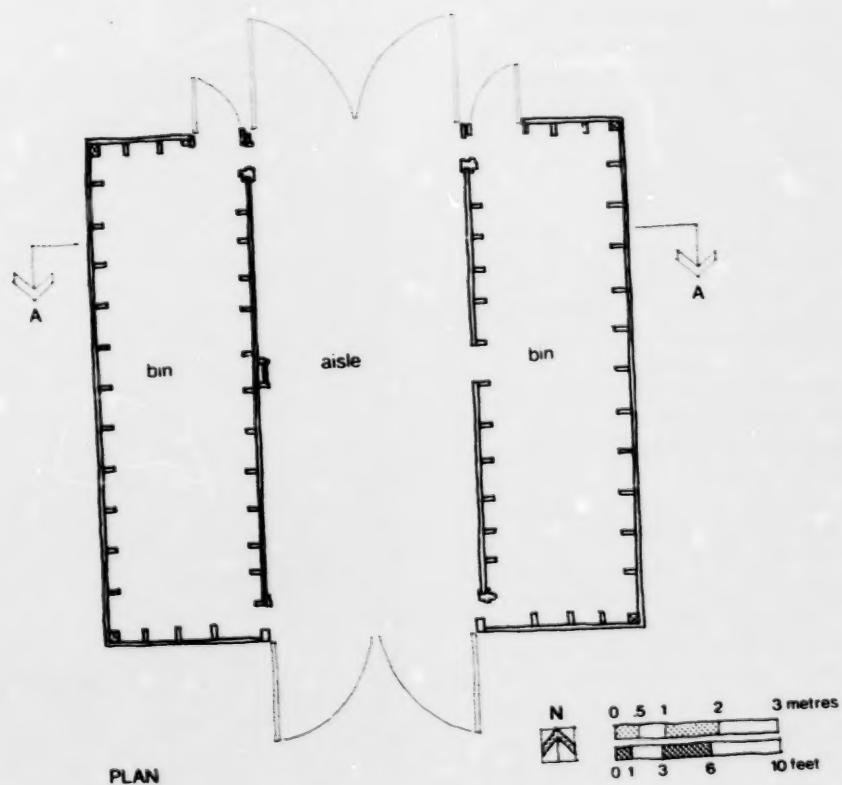


About a dozen of these granaries survive. One, located in the village of Reinland, provides a good illustration of the type of construction commonly use for these structures (Plate 161). It is 10 x 10 metres in size with 2 metre walls and is 6.2 metres high at the peak. The interior framework consists of 50 x 150 mm (2" x 6") studding and the walls are sheathed with horizontal "drop" siding (Plate 162). The roof once had wooden shingles but it is now covered with modern asphalt roofing. Originally the structure stood on a small earthen mound to direct rainwater away from it, but it was recently placed on a concrete foundation.

After the turn of the century, mechanical grain augers were often used for handling loose grain, and the bins were filled through holes cut in the roof. While round metal granaries have become popular in recent years, at least eleven of the traditional granaries remain in the various villages of the MSTW district. Many of these are in good condition and are still in use.



SECTION A-A



PLAN

Plate 162. Zacharias granary: section and plans.

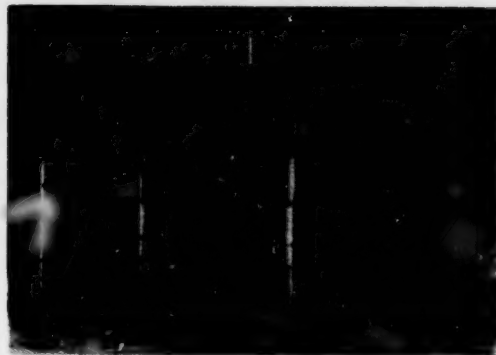
Chicken Coops

Poultry production was an important facet of Mennonite pioneer life; chickens, turkeys, duck and geese could all be used for food, sale, or for feather tick bedding. During the early decades of settlement, most Mennonites kept chickens at least, and these flocks were normally housed in the main house/barn unit, usually in a small lean-to section towards the rear of the barn (Plate 133). In later years, however, individual buildings called "Heena Shtaulen" were constructed especially to house poultry (Plate 163). Sometimes these structures were combined with facilities for hogs. A favourite location for chicken coops was at the far end of the yard behind the barn. Although not as common as they once were, several chicken coops are still being used in the Mennonite villages.

Like other outbuildings built by the Mennonites in the MSTW district, chicken coops were simple utilitarian structures. Most were one-roomed structures of frame construction with simple gable or shed-roofs. A few remaining examples also have an additional room for feed storage. Coops were clearly distinguished from other farm buildings by large window openings along the south or east side. Another feature common to many of the Mennonite coops was a large door which opened onto the feed room. Not generally found on chicken coops constructed in other areas of the province, these doors allowed convenient access to the building when large items like feed, hay, or crated chickens were carried in (Plate 164).

Machine Sheds

Farm equipment, like agricultural produce, was initially stored in the main house/barn structure. The rear lean-to portion of the barn, known to the Mennonites as the "Sheua", was the usual winter storage area for implements like mowers, ploughs and seeders. Items such as wagons and buggies were stored on the floor of the "Sheen" area or the alleyway of the granary. As the Mennonites began to purchase new or larger machinery during the 1890s however, additional space was required and various types of machine sheds began to appear on many of the farmsteads.



Top: Plate 163. Jacob Peters chicken coop, Village of Reinland. Bottom: Plate 164. George Dyck chicken coop, Village of Neuenburg.

Hog Barns

Machine sheds constructed in the MSTW district were usually simple in design and construction and were not unlike the machine sheds constructed in many other parts of the province during this period. The nature of the equipment stored largely determined the design of the building. A shed in Reinland, for example, once housed a threshing machine. This can be determined by the high roof and large doors at the far end of the structure (Plate 165). Many of the Mennonite machine sheds featured distinctive doors like those found on barns and granaries (Plate 166).



Given the Mennonite's wide use of pork as a meat staple, it would seem unusual that there are only a few remaining examples of hog barns. This was because few were constructed. During the early decades, hogs, like other livestock, were kept in the main barn structure. When farms diversified and expanded during the 1890s, larger facilities were generally not required for hogs, as they were raised simply for domestic use and only small numbers were kept at one time.

Some of the Mennonites did, however, construct separate hog barns. Like the chicken coops, they were generally simple, one-room frame structures, and were not unlike hog barns constructed in the English areas of the MSTW district. During the Mennonite exodus of the 1920s, a number of those who remained often purchased the homes of those who left and used them as hog sheds, or simply used the material from these homes to construct new facilities (Plate 167).

In recent years, several modern, large-scale hog operations have been established in the MSTW district. Consequently, few Mennonites continue to raise their own hogs, and the hog barn, like the house/barn unit and most other early farmstead buildings, has become a thing of the past. Those which survive are quickly disappearing.

Top: Plate 165. Ens machine shed, Village of Reinland.
Centre: Plate 166. E. Wahl machine shed, Village of Friedensburg.
Bottom: Plate 167. After the turn of the century many early homes were converted for use as separate hog barns. This example has a small hatchway cut in the end wall.

Corn Dryers

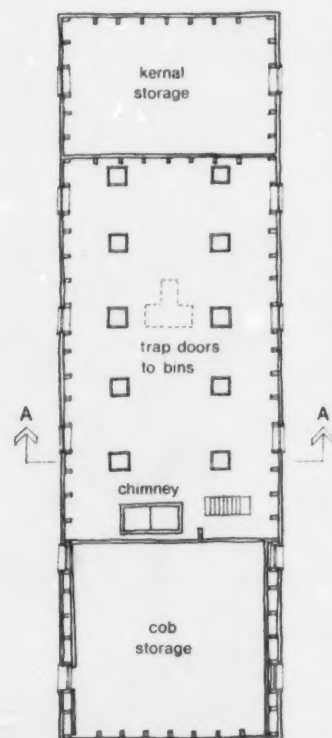
Grain was the main agricultural product of the Mennonite settlements for over fifty years. Wheat and flax were generally grown for export, and oats for livestock feed. During the depression of the 1930s, however, production began to shift to a variety of speciality crops which were then being tested and developed at the Federal Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm near Morden. These crops included sugar beets, sunflower, rapeseed, potatoes and corn, which was one of the first new crops grown by the Mennonites.

When it was first introduced during the 1930s, corn was simply used for livestock fodder, but in 1937, a few of the more progressive Mennonite farmers began to grow seed corn. At the time this required the construction of a building in which to dry and de-cob the corn. Three of these facilities were constructed in the MSTW district. The first was built by A.A.

Kroeker, a few kilometres south of Winkler in 1937; the other, near Haskett, was constructed by G.G. Elias two years later (Plates 168 and 169.) A third dryer was



Top: Plate 168. A.A. Kroeker corn dryer, constructed in 1937. Bottom: Plate 169. G.G. Elias corn dryer, constructed in 1939.

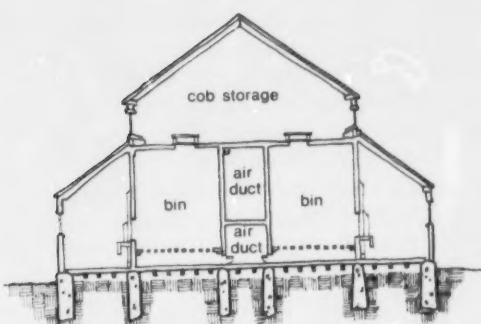


SECOND LEVEL PLAN

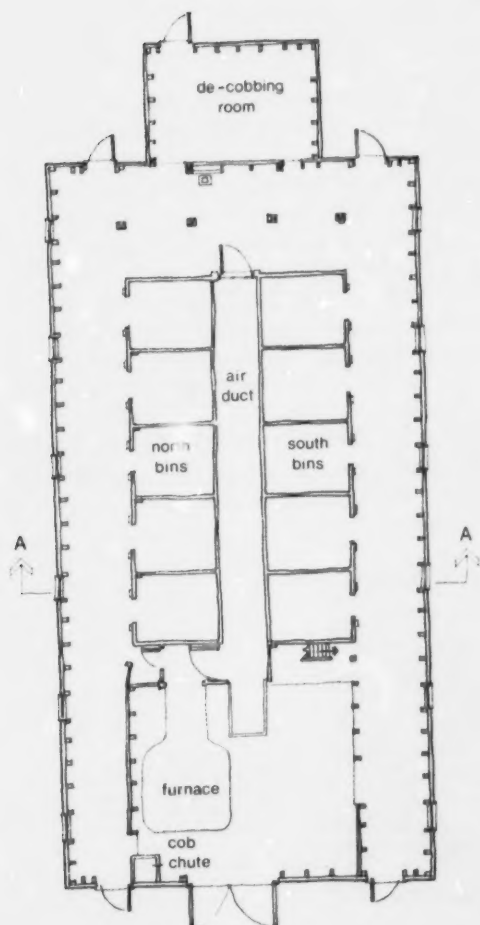
constructed during the 1940s close to the railroad tracks in Winkler but no longer exists. Both the Kroeker and Elias structures still exist, and while these buildings are of relatively recent construction, they are nevertheless worth some attention.

They were among the first of their type constructed in the province. The structures are of similar size and construction and were both designed for relatively labour free and fuel efficient operation (Plate 170). In each case the corn was augered from ground level to a distribution unit at the top of the structure. Here it was directed into the various bins located along either side of a central duct system (Plate 171). Hot air, supplied by a large furnace located at the rear of the structures, was forced into the ductwork and, before escaping through a large chimney in the roof, was allowed to filter up through the bins, drying the corn. Once the cobs were sufficiently dry, the bins were emptied with the aid of conveyor belts. This carried the corn to a de-husking machine at the front of the building. From here the separated kernels were either augered into a waiting wagon or truck, or into a storage bin located in the attic at the front end of the structure.

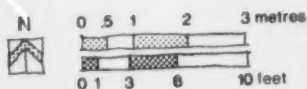
Plate 170. Left and opposite page: Elias corn dryer: plans and section.



SECTION A-A



GROUND LEVEL PLAN





Disposing of the empty cobs was neatly accomplished within the operation. The furnaces were fired up with coal, but once hot enough, the cobs could actually be used for fuel. Thus, from the de-husking machine the spent cobs were hauled to the rear of the building where they were either shovelled directly into the furnace, or augered into another storage bin in the attic above the furnace for later use (Plate 172). The various mechanical functions in these corn dryers were driven by a complex, integrated system of belt and chain drives and powered by a single stationary engine.

There were several other facilities required for seed corn production. Prior to the drying process the raw corn was often stored in temporary open slat-walled bins located on the yard. Processed kernels were usually kept in existing granaries. Special storage facilities like the one located at the site of the Kroeker dryer were not as common (Plate 173). Neither the Kroeker nor Elias driers are presently in operation and they have both begun to deteriorate.

Top: Plate 171. Elias corn dryer: Second storey detail showing the distribution box and bin hatches.
Centre: Plate 172. Elias corn dryer: detail of the ground floor showing the cob chute from the second storey storage area and the large furnace at the rear of the structure.
Bottom: Plate 173. A.A. Kroeker corn dryer storage bin.

Rural, Public and Commercial Buildings

While farm structures comprise the vast majority of buildings in the rural areas of the planning district, there are various community-oriented structures which must be considered. During the first fifty years of English and Mennonite settlement, rural areas sustained a number of small, local services. Before 1920, when quick transportation to Morden and Winkler became possible, the isolated nature of farms and villages ensured that local churches, schools, stores and a few other community buildings were an integral part of country life.

Although these community buildings were continually used during the years before World War I, many have since disappeared or fallen into disrepair. As farming operations became more mechanized and urban job opportunities attracted inhabitants, many rural facilities lost their population base. With smaller congregations in the English areas churches and community halls were closed. Many of these former churches have been demolished and today only St.

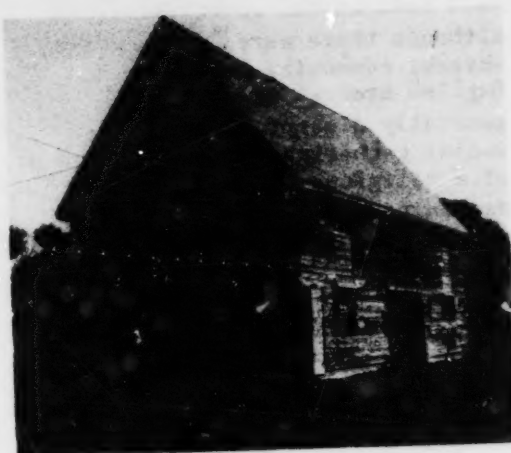


Plate 174. The former Ager church, now used as a granary, was built in 1888.

Andrew's United Community Church at NW 6-2-6W and Dunston United Church at SE 3-4-6W serve congregations in the rural English areas. Other surviving church buildings are now used as granaries or for general storage (Plate 174). In the existing Mennonite villages the situation is similar. The three remaining pioneer churches no longer serve congregations; one is a community hall while the other two are used for storage (Plate 175).



Plate 175. The former Rosenort church is now used as a storage shed in Neuenburg.

There is only one community hall left in the countryside, although there were, at one time, several community halls in the English areas. Mennonites generally disapproved of large social gatherings unless they were of a religious nature and so no Mennonite community structures were ever built.

Schools, like churches, in the English areas were often forced to close because of dwindling classroom populations. During the 1950s and 1960s as provincial school consolidation abolished rural school districts, nearly all the old rural schools were vacated. While some of these buildings have subsequently been used as community halls, most are now empty. The traditional Mennonite school system was also reformed with deleterious effect. Their private system was abolished in 1916 with the Schools Attendance Act and the traditional schools were extensively renovated at that time to conform to standard Manitoba school design. None of these original buildings has survived intact. Any new schools built according to government regulations after 1916, have, likewise, not survived. Of the five comparatively modern school buildings left in the Mennonite villages, only three are in use: at Chortitz, Hochfeld and Reinfeld.

Any of the stores that once stood in tiny communities like Brown, or in the Mennonite villages, have long vanished and the few commercial buildings that remain scattered in the bush are abandoned. The single railway building found in the countryside was actually moved to the Birch Hills ski area from Notre Dame de Lourdes. Other railway buildings in MSTW are found in the various communities. Considering the sad

fate that has befallen most rural public and commercial buildings in the planning district, it is even more pressing that the remaining structures be closely considered.

Churches

The provision of religious services was a priority with pioneers throughout western Canada. In MSTW both Anglo/Ontarian and Mennonite settlers initially worshipped under the guidance of travelling ministers in local homes or schools. Even in 1902 Reverend Wilhelm Hansen was conducting services once a month in local farmhouses near Brown. After their economic situation had improved, however, most religious groups petitioned their synod, presbytry or diocesan offices (in English cases) or to the "Awa Shult" (in Mennonite cases), for approval to build a church.

When permission had been granted for construction, funds were raised, a contractor was hired and, typically, the whole congregation volunteered their time and labour to finish the building. These steps were followed at Brown where, under the direction of Reverend Hansen, the first Emmanuel Evangelical Church was constructed. One acre of land was donated by Julius Kruschel at NE 15-1-6W and a small church built of logs, plastered with clay and whitewashed, was finished with no debts in 1903.

In the Mennonite villages the construction of a church followed similar steps. Traditionally located in the centre of the village (symbolizing the centrality of the church in Mennonite life), church buildings were usually simple structures and



Plate 176. Constructed in 1876, in the Village of Reinland, the Reinlander Mennonite Church is Western Canada's oldest Mennonite church building.

often similar in appearance to Mennonite houses. Simplicity in Mennonite church building dated back to the 1700s in Prussia. The faithful there were forced by religious intolerance to hold clandestine services in unobtrusive buildings. Besides this, it was believed by many Protestant denominations that simplicity in one's way of life fostered greater spiritual understanding; for the Mennonites the church was people, not a building.

The interior arrangement of the church was, like the exterior, straightforward. The pulpit was placed in the middle of the side wall so that the Minister could be heard by all. To foster complete concentration on the sermon, men and women sat on opposite sides of the church. There was no piano or organ in the building as musical instruments were banned during the early years. Donation boxes were placed inconspicuously at the church entrance as "passing the plate" was thought to be a show of wealth. The church building was

also the centre of religious and cultural life, including weddings, funerals, baptisms, brotherhood meetings, conferences, and church and village elections.

The first church building constructed in the West Reserve was in the village of Reinland. It was completed in 1876, and is presently the oldest surviving Mennonite Church building in western Canada (Plate 176). Its construction was a carefully planned, summer-long effort undertaken by at least five villages: Reinland, Blumenort, Neuendorf, Schoenwiese, and Neuenburg. Isaak Muller, the "Awa Shult" for the Western Reserve directed the project. He instructed that each farmer was to bring to the building site a plank, planed on all sides, thirty feet long, eight inches wide and six inches thick. Most of the farmers obtained their timbers from the Pembina Valley Area. If an individual was not able to find a tree of suitable size, he was permitted to bring this plank in two sections.

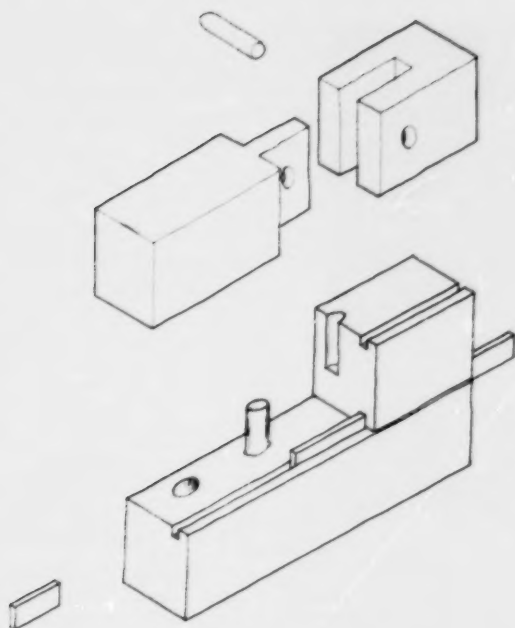


Plate 177. Reinlander Mennonite Church: wall construction details.



Plate 178. The Old Colony Mennonite Church in Chortitz as it appeared in 1962. This structure was recently moved to the Mennonite Village Museum near Steinbach, where it is now a display piece. (Winkler, 1982: 174.)

After the logs were roughly shaped, they were taken to Jacob Fehr in Reinland (he was one of only a few settlers to own basic carpentry tools) who finished most of the logs to the required specifications. Abraham Dyck, who had been a carpenter in Russia, was in charge of the actual construction. Each village altered days working on the project, providing labour, teams and materials. Lumber, fixtures and other supplies needed for the building were purchased in Emerson. Work was completed by early September, and the church was officially dedicated on 17 September 1876.

Over the years, the Reinlander Mennonite Church has undergone several renovations. Within a few years of its construction a wooden floor was installed, the log walls were covered with siding, shutters were added to the windows and the original thatch roof was replaced by a wooden one. During subsequent renovations the heavy timber roof and interior supports were replaced with modern self-supporting rafters to open up the interior space. The main entrance was also moved to the east end of the structure. A recent small addition to the church revealed some of the detailing and craftsmanship that went into its original construction (Plate 177).

Another early Mennonite church built in the village of Chortitz near Winkler in 1881 still has its original interior framework (Plate 178). The expertly cut and fitted timbers are quite similar in design to the bentwork found in many of the Mennonite barns constructed during the early years (Plate 179). The imposing massive design of the framework, seemingly unnecessary for such a relatively small structure, was required to



Plate 179. Interior view of the former Chortitz Mennonite Church.

support large amounts of grain which were often stored in the attic. The grain was donated by members of the congregation to the church for distribution to the needy. The grain also served to insulate the building.

Before 1925 and Unification (when the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregationalist churches combined to form the United Church of Canada) there were at least six churches scattered in the rural English areas of MSTW: a Presbyterian church near Miami (1885), Ager Methodist (1888), Clegg Presbyterian (1889), Emmanuel Evangelical Church (1900), Opawaka Methodist (1909) and the Lindal Church (1940). While each of these denominations and each congregation often designed and built their own churches, there were many strong similarities among all these structures.

The Gothic Revival style, characterized by pointed windows, crennallated entrance towers, pinnacles and other picturesque

effects, was commonly used for English churches in Ontario as well as in western Canada (Plate 180). In MSTW the simple one-storey churches typically built by each congregation featured some of these elements, although often in a modest or simplified form (Plate 181). The pointed window was commonly used to distinguish the ecclesiastical nature of what was otherwise a very plain building. Lack of money often restricted any additional window decoration and stained glass was rarely used. A few congregations did consider a tower necessary however. The second Emmanuel Evangelical Church at Brown, completed in 1915, had a steeple 16.6 metres high with a 1200 x 1200 cross 1.8 metres high and 1.2 metres wide (Plate 182). The nave of this church was also distinguished by a light blue ceiling with light and dark clouds. Unfortunately, the steeple was damaged by lightning in 1931 and, though repaired with tie rods, was torn down in 1953. The whole church was demolished in 1968.

Upper Left: Plate 180.
Small country churches like
this one in Ontario were the
source for similar churches
constructed in the West.
Lower Left: Plate 181.
St. Andrew's United
Community Church.
Upper Right: Plate 182.
Emmanuel Evangelical
Church, 1915.
Lower Right: Plate 183.
Opawaka Methodist Church.



Architectural embellishment on the front of the church was usually modest. An unpretentious vestibule was often substituted for a tall, projecting bell tower. The former Opawaka Methodist Church, now used for hay storage, is marked by some ornamentation on its front façade (Plate 183). Modestly decorative bargeboards cover the eaves while a circular vent recalls the rose window characteristic of much ecclesiastical architecture. The church of St. Andrews has an even more modest front, relieved only by the truncated pointed window and name plate on the west face of the porch. Dunston United Church,

built in 1895 by a Methodist congregation, is plain except for the Gothic treatment of the entrance porch (Plate 184).

Later Mennonite churches incorporated many of the characteristics of these Presbyterian and Methodist buildings, including front entrances and the pointed arch. When the early Mennonite churches were sold or abandoned during the migration to Mexico in the 1920s, they were often replaced by modern wood frame structures. Today, Mennonite churches in MSTW are not appreciably different than those of any other denomination (Plate 185).



Plate 184. Dunston United Church, SE 3-4-6W, 1895. The pointed window in the porch is the one feature that belies this building's function.



Plate 185. Winkler Bergthaler Mennonite Church as it appeared shortly after its construction in 1948. (Winkler, 1982: 182.)

Community Halls

Social services could usually be accommodated in the local rural church or school, but a small community hall was occasionally built in the English areas. These structures housed a variety of services, ranging from dinners and dances to political meetings and literary and debating societies. Today only the Mount Pleasant Community Hall, built from 1909-1910, at SE 21-1-6W recalls the typical form of these

buildings (Plate 186). The simple hall, with few internal obstructions, is faced with a boom town façade, or false front. This feature was a favourite device used throughout western Canada to conceal the main structure and make the building appear larger and more impressive than it was. In this case, however, the large gabled porch at the front of this building, added in 1921, actually limits the effective size of the false front.



Plate 186. Mount Pleasant Community Hall, SE 21-1-6W, 1909-10.

Schools

From 1872 until 1959, during which school districts have been formed, consolidated and disbanded, at least fifty schools were built in the countryside and in the Mennonite villages of MSTW. Of these only nine remain extant and largely unaltered in rural areas and only five schools are left in the Mennonite villages (of the three school structures in Hochfeld, only one is used). Other schools remain but they are hardly recognizable as former schools because of their current functions as granaries or storage sheds. Still others have been removed from the planning district to serve a variety of functions.

The provision of facilities for education was as important to pioneer settlers as that for religious worship. Before 1875 classes in both English and Mennonite areas of the planning district were held in farm houses or empty granaries. After 1880, when many local school boards were formed in the English areas,

one-room school buildings were constructed throughout the district. These buildings were usually spaced about five or six miles apart so the children would not have to travel far for classes.

In the Mennonite villages the situation was different. Unlike other settlement groups in Manitoba, the Mennonites operated their own private school system for many years. This was one of the privileges granted them by the Dominion government prior to their settlement in 1875. Although a number of the villages in other areas of the East and West Reserves eventually chose to join the government-run public school system, the majority of the villages in MSTW built and administered their own schools until passage of the Manitoba Schools Attendance Act in 1916.

The first schools built by both the English and the Mennonites, were rough in construction and design.

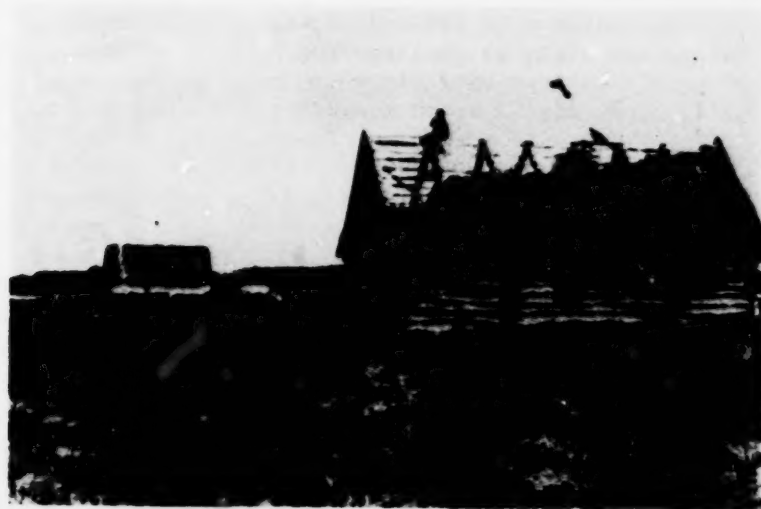


Plate 187. Blumenort Village School under construction, ca. 1877. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)



Plate 188. Typical Mennonite school house with its adjoining teacherage. (Blumenfeld, 1981: 125.)



Plate 189. Former Deer Creek School, now used as a granary, SW 12-1-6W.



Plate 190. Former Opawaka School, NE 16-4-7W, ca. 1910.

Typically, each school was a small log structure, about 5400 x 7200 in size, with a thatched roof and a small lean-to at one end which served as a combined entrance hall and as a wood shed (Plate 187). Like many of the log houses constructed at the time, the walls of these early school buildings were usually plastered with clay and painted with whitewash. Within a few years these first structures were generally improved; wooden floors were installed, wood siding was applied to the exterior and interior walls and the thatch roof was replaced with one of wooden shingles. Mennonite schools often differed from their English counterparts in that living quarters for the teacher were included in the school building itself (Plate 188). Teachers in the English areas usually boarded with a nearby farm family or failing that, lived in a tiny teacherage on the school yard.

Wood frame structures built by English settlers after 1880 were not usually any more elaborate than earlier log buildings had been. A reluctance to raise money through the sale of debentures and the desire to have a school built as quickly as possible accounted for the simplicity and uniformity of these structures. Most one-room schools in MSTW consisted of a wood-framed building with a small vestibule and a simple gable roof (Plate 189). Some buildings were made slightly more elaborate with details on windows and doors (Plate 190).

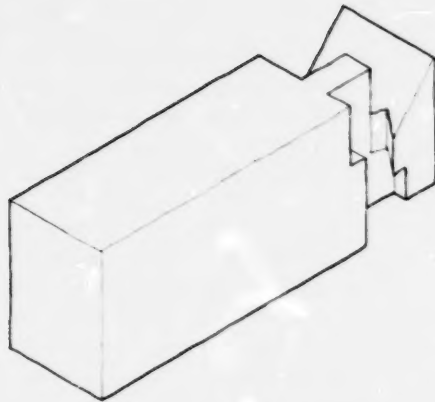
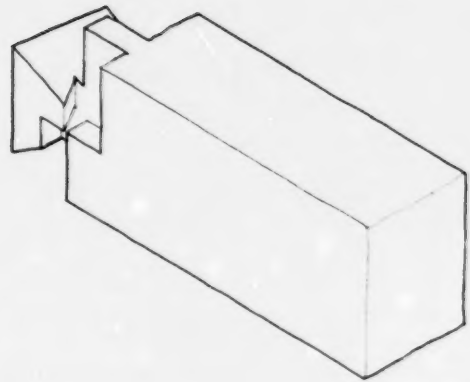


Plate 191. Former Reinland School: corner detail.



Mennonite schools, which did not qualify for government subsidies, developed rather differently than those of the English settlers. The original log building was often used for ten or even fifteen years while later schools, built during the 1880s, were also log, though evidence suggests that a great deal of time and care went into their construction (Plate 191). During the 1890s timber frame construction was gradually introduced in the construction of schools (Plate 192). After the turn of the century standard lumber framing techniques were as

widely employed in Mennonite areas as they were elsewhere in the MSTW District.

The differences between classrooms in English and Mennonite schools are not immediately evident. Invariably the blackboard and teacher's desk at the front faced several rows of desks and a stove at the back of the room. In the Mennonite schools however there were two noticeable differences. There were always separate entrances for boys and girls and there were two separate rows of desks, one for girls and one for boys (Plate 193).

Plate 192. School house under construction in Blumenfeld, 1928. (Blumenfeld, 1981: 125.)



By the turn of the century the physical conditions of school buildings were regularly inspected and in 1903 specific school plans were submitted to the Manitoba government by Samuel Hooper (Plate 194). These were simple, economical schemes which incorporated standard construction procedures and introduced set standards of lighting and ventilation. One school in the planning district, originally from Pomeroy, and now at the Thresherman's Museum is obviously based on Hooper's School Design No. 2 (Plate 195). Even if the specific designs were not always accepted by local school boards, the requirements for foundations, porch construction, fenestration and ventilation encouraged by the province were usually accepted in both Mennonite and English areas.

With fluctuating school enrolments the consolidation of local school districts had been a regular occurrence since 1900. Usually one larger school was occupied by the local school population while the remaining

small schools in the area were closed. Improved transportation throughout the planning district and the location of large colleges in Morden (1893), Winkler (1912) and Miami (1913) slowly accelerated the decline of rural schools. During the 1950s provincial consolidation had

rationalized many districts and by 1967 the whole province was organized into 48 large school divisions. In MSTW this development resulted in the dissolution of all the rural school districts (the planning district was divided amongst four of the new school divisions: Midland #25, Garden Valley #26, Pembina Valley #27 and Western #47) and the redistribution of students to newer facilities in Morden, Winkler and Miami. A few elementary schools still operate in some of the Mennonite villages of MSTW and Mason School #2149 near Brown is still used. Apart from these exceptions however, the old school houses in the countryside were left vacant or were sold after the changes of 1967.

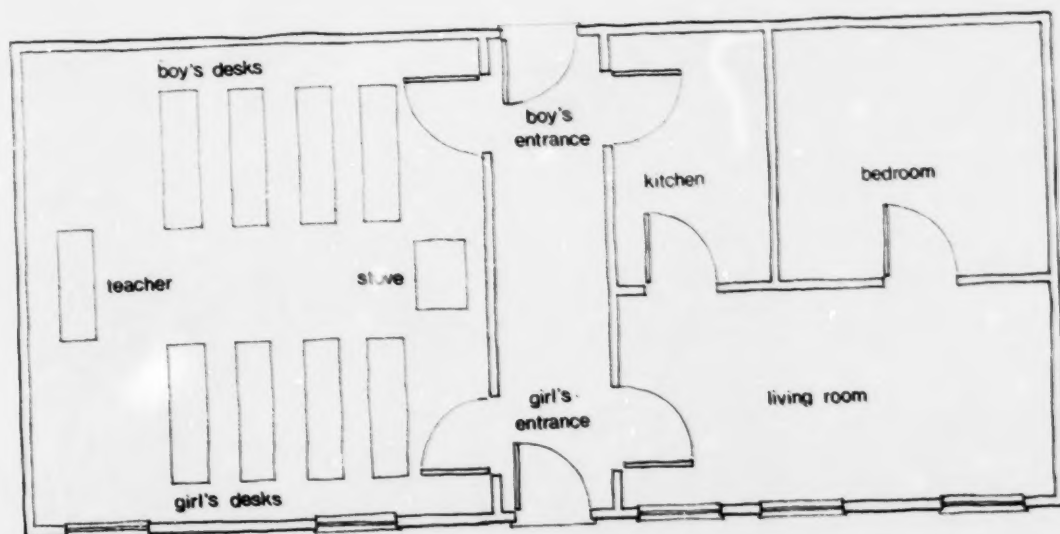
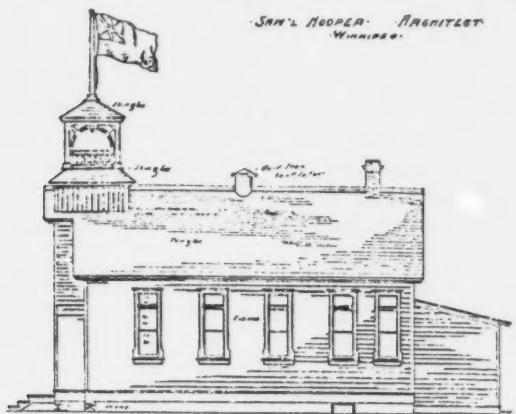


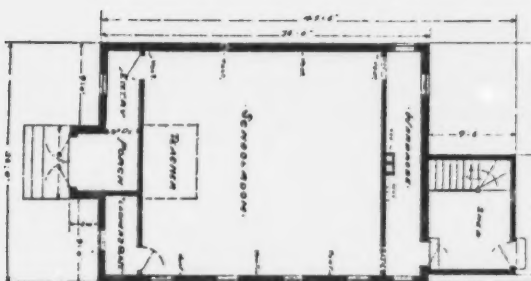
Plate 193. Typical Mennonite school floorplan. (Blumenfeld, 1981: 125.)

·No. 2·
·DESIGN FOR A FRAME SCHOOL BUILDING·

SAM'L HOOPER ARCHT. WINNIPEG.



·SIDE ELEVATION·



GROUND-FLOOR PLAN.

Plate 194. Samuel Hooper's "Design For A Frame School Building No. 2." This and the simpler Design No. 1 were frequently used as the basis for one-room schools in Manitoba.



Plate 195. The former Pomeroy School reflects several features of Samuel Hooper's School Design No. 2.

Stores

Besides schools and churches, small general stores often functioned as a nucleus for rural communities in the Canadian West. In MSTW smaller commercial centres like Thornhill, Rosebank and Haskett were formed, along the rail lines, to serve local concentrations of settlers. The frequent incorporation of a post office in the local general store also made it a meeting place where the pioneers could exchange news. In the Mennonite villages commercial structures were not a traditional element and the few dry goods stores and blacksmith shops that were constructed were usually small simple structures (Plate 196). A more substantial sized store was built in Reinland around the turn of the century, but has since been replaced with a modern structure (Plate 197). None of the other early stores in the villages have survived to the present time. Stores actually built in the countryside, like the one that served Brown (which never did grow into a village) were uncommon (Plate 198). Indeed, that store is now gone and, in the rural areas of the planning



Above: Plate 196. Former Neufeld Store in the Village of Blumenfeld, as it appeared around 1940. (Blumenfeld, 1981: 168.)



Below: Plate 197. Klaas Kroeker's store, post office and residence, as it appeared around the turn of the century in the Village of Reinland. (Reinland, 1976: 132.)

district, the only two commercial structures remaining were lumber storage sheds.



Plate 198. Former Gislason Store at Brown, 1917. Pressed tin was used to create the concrete block effect on the store's exterior. (Our 1-6 Heritage, 1976.)

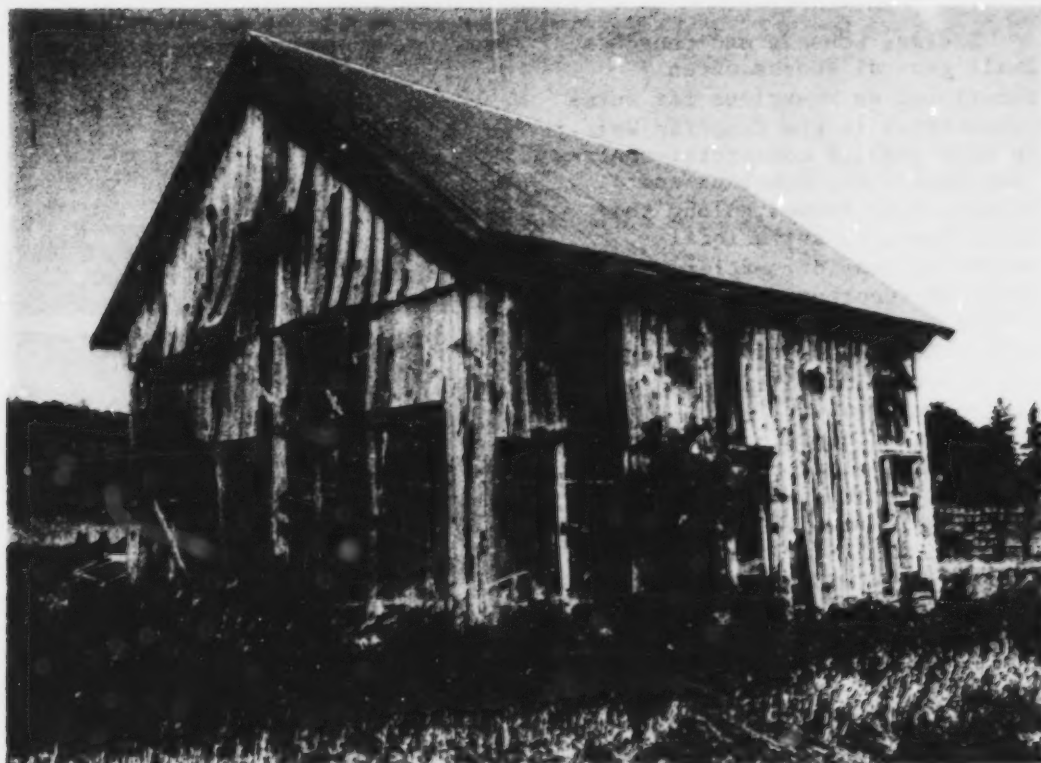


Plate 199. Former lumber storage shed, NE 6-2-5W, 1882.



Plate 200. Former lumber shed, NW 5-1-4W, ca. 1935.

The older of these two buildings was constructed in 1882 at NE 6-2-5W by Nelson Bedford, as a lumber storage shed for a nearby lumber mill (Plate 199). Although the structure is now dilapidated it still exhibits some fine workmanship, reminiscent of the vernacular architecture of southern Ontario. The second commercial structure, now located at NW 5-1-4W, was originally in Haskett (Plate 200). The building has a large, stepped boom town front, a feature especially advantageous for a store. The false front made this building appear taller and also provided space, at the top, for a prominent sign or advertising.

Railway Buildings

The numerous railway companies that built lines through the planning district were responsible for the construction of a variety of buildings. Numerous loading platforms, storage sheds and even some water towers dotted the prairie alongside the rail lines. Elaborate stations and depots were generally reserved, throughout Canada, for towns and cities. In the countryside the elimination of redundant or unprofitable lines in recent years and the improvement of highway transport after World War II has led to the elimination of nearly all signs of the railway, except for the tracks themselves. The planning district is currently served by two active lines, the Canadian Pacific through Winkler, Morden and Thornhill and the Canadian National through Miami. An abandoned line from the United States runs up past Haskett. The only railway building in the countryside, a former CNR station, was originally at Notre Dame de Lourdes before being moved to its current location, at NE 7-6-7W (Plate 201). Built in 1921, according to the CNR's 4th class plan 100-68, the building is now used as a ski lodge in the Birch Ski Area.



Plate 201. Former Notre Dame de Lourdes Railway Station, NE 7-6-7W, 1921.

Community Buildings

In the communities of the MSTW Planning District one finds a greater variety in the design of houses and public and commercial buildings constructed before 1930 than in the countryside. This is the result of several factors. First of all the nature of the community, as a commercial, transportation and service centre meant that a greater range of building types were needed than in the countryside. Secondly professional and semi-professional people in the district tended to live in the towns, and these were the people who, generally, were most able to afford the cost of an expensive or otherwise notable home. For instance doctors, lawyers and businessmen built many of Morden's most interesting houses.

The development over time of domestic architecture, from simple 1 1/2 storey frame houses to larger, more substantial residences after 1900, was especially interesting in the communities of MSTW. In towns, public and commercial structures were, like houses, more numerous and often of more notable an architectural character than similar buildings in rural areas. Nonetheless, the general pattern of building in the communities was similar to that in rural areas. In this section we shall examine representative examples of the two main building groups (residential and public and commercial) as they are found in the towns of Morden and Winkler and in the villages of Miami, Rosebank and Thornhill.

Morden

With the arrival of the CPR in 1882 and the subsequent removal of many existing buildings from Nelson and Mountain City to Morden, the town of Morden quickly took on the physical attributes of a settled community (Plate 202). Morden's first post office was moved from Mountain City in 1884 while the Fraser Flour Mill was moved from Nelson in 1885. This was followed during the late 1880s by churches, houses, schools and stores.

The period between 1890 and 1914 was an auspicious one for the construction of new buildings in Morden. A brickyard, MacGregor's, was established and several substantial brick buildings were erected. The first hospital in southern Manitoba, the Freemason's Hospital, was constructed of brick between 1890 and 1895. A red brick post office was built by the Federal Department of Public Works between 1913 to 1915 and many churches, schools, hotels and houses were also constructed of brick. Stone structures were also built at this time, usually by immigrants from the British Isles where stone was extensively used. Several large houses were built of stone, as was the Maple Leaf School of 1893, the Heckels Block of 1901 and the handsome County Court House built in 1904. The construction in 1907 of a second rail line, the Great Northern, from Grand Forks to Morden and the establishment in 1915 of the Morden Experimental Farm further contributed to the consolidation and prosperity of the community.

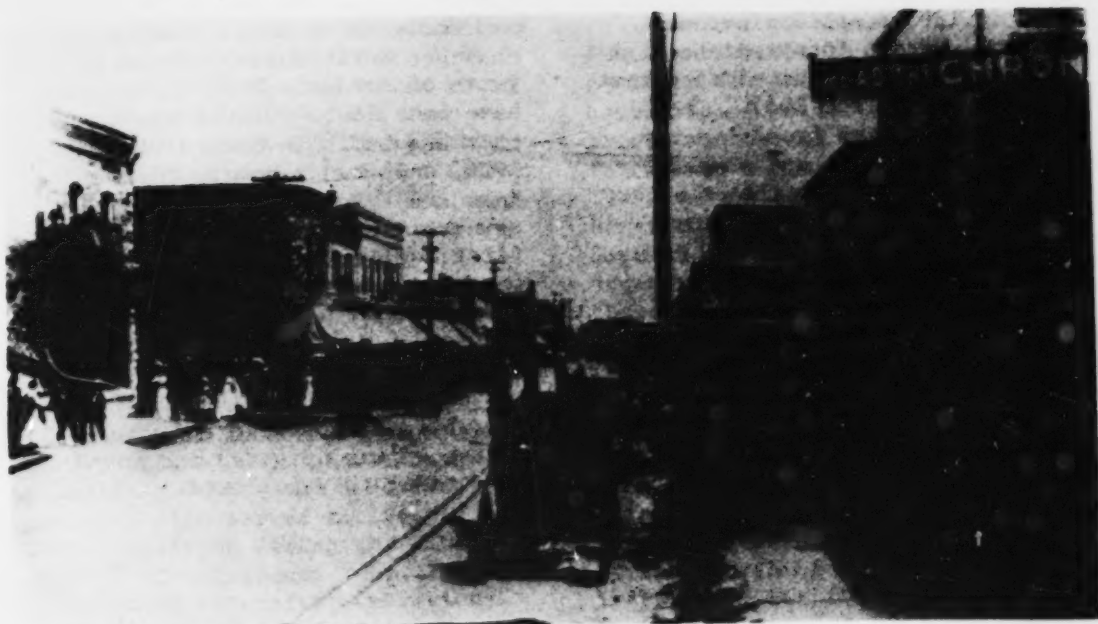


Plate 202. Morden, busy on a special day, ca. 1900.

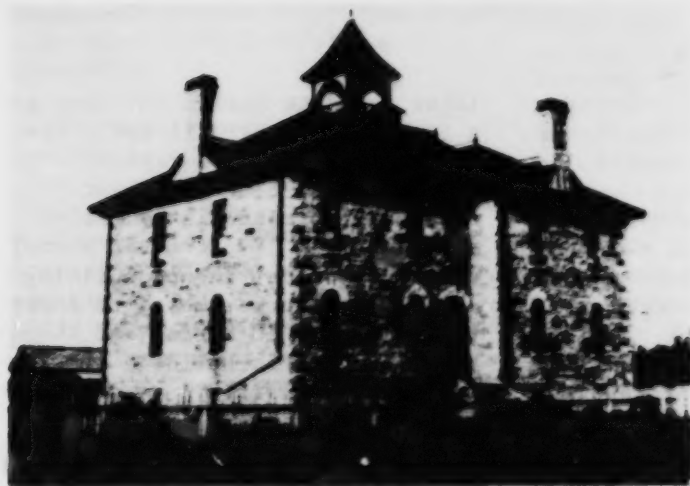
Although many of the town's original public and commercial buildings still stand, several have been lost or unsympathetically renovated. While Morden has expanded steadily with new subdivisions to the north of Thornhill Avenue and west of 12th Street, the original residential core retains many old homes. There are, however, no old schools, no old community halls and only two older churches left from the period before 1914.

Schools built before 1920 are especially unrepresented in Morden. The first school house, a 5400 by 7200 oak log structure was constructed in 1881 for the Maple Leaf School District at the corner of NW 32-2-5W. This building was

later moved to Morden and used as a court house and jail until its destruction. With a rapidly growing population it became necessary to establish a graded school and in 1886 the two storey, four-room wooden school building in Nelsonville was moved to a site on 5th Street in Morden and renovated. This building remained in use until 1912.

In 1893 a solid six-room school, Morden Intermediate High School, was constructed at a cost of \$16,000* (Plate 203). The granite boulders from a nearby quarry were split and shaped by local masons. Even the blackboards were manufactured locally by mixing soot and plaster. This school was officially opened in 1894 and served Morden until it was demolished in 1954. Today the one storey six-room Maple Leaf Elementary School, built in 1928 is the oldest school building in town (Plate 204).

While there were a number of churches built during the early years of Morden's history, most have been lost. Of the eight churches built in Morden before 1920, only two remain: the old Knox Presbyterian Church and the Seventh Day Adventist Church. The first English-speaking settlers in the Morden area were mostly Protestants. The four major Protestant denominations, Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist had each built a church in Nelsonville and when that town was uprooted and moved to Morden, they followed.



Top: Plate 203. Former Morden Intermediate Collegiate, also known as Maple Leaf School.
Bottom: Plate 204: Maple Leaf School, Thornhill Avenue.



Opposite Page:
Top Left: Plate 205. St. Paul's Methodist Church.
Bottom Left: Plate 206. Evangelical Lutheran Church.
Bottom Centre: Plate 207. Seventh Day Adventist Church.
Bottom Right: Plate 208. Zion Evangelical Church.
Top Right: Plate 209. St. John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church.
(Plate 205, 208 and 209 from Morden, Mort Cheval, Financeway-winning, Lake Agassiz, 1981.)

By 1885 all four denominations were established in Morden. St. Paul's Methodist Church was moved from Nelson in 1884, but when a new church was built in 1896 the old building was dismantled (Plate 205). Knox Presbyterian replaced the first Presbyterian church in 1885. After formation of the United Church in 1925, Knox served that part of the congregation that continued as Presbyterians until 1953. The church, which is still standing, then became the Evangelical Lutheran church until 1979 (Plate 206). St. Thomas Anglican Church and a Baptist Church also served active congregations during the early years of settlement. St. Thomas underwent extensive renovations after part of the original building was moved from Nelson in 1886.

A number of other denominations built their own churches or synagogues as the community of Morden continued to grow. Members of the Jewish faith, who numbered above 100 by 1900, established a synagogue, B'Nai of Israel, in Morden. A Seventh Day Adventist Church was organized in Morden in 1894 and their church, which now stands on 6th Street, was erected in 1900 (Plate 207). The English Baptist Church was used from 1900-1908 by German Baptists and then from 1908 until it was closed in 1953 by the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church (Plate 208). Finally, Roman Catholics in the town built the Parish Church of St. John the Evangelist, but it was demolished in 1970 (Plate 209).

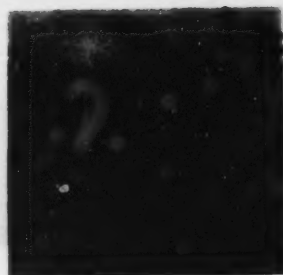
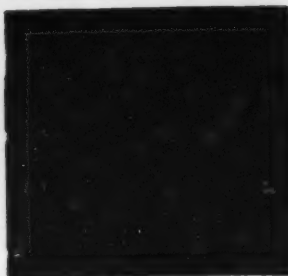
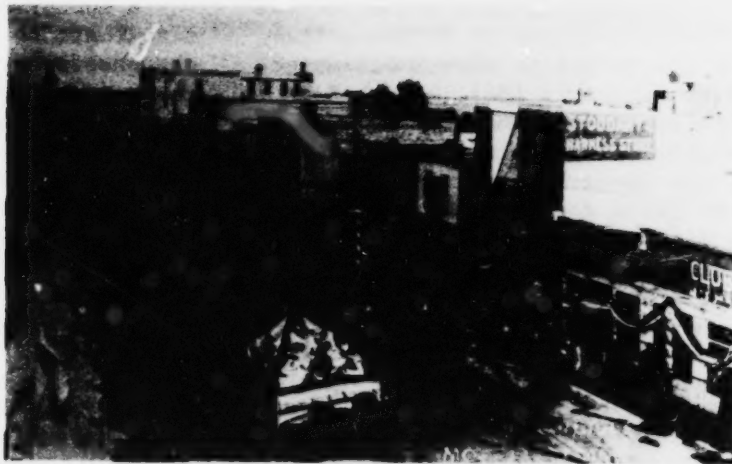


Plate 210. View of Stephen Street during the 1927 parade marking Canada's Diamond Jubilee. Most of these buildings are now gone. (Morden, Mort Cheval, Financewaywinning, Lake Agassiz, 1981.)



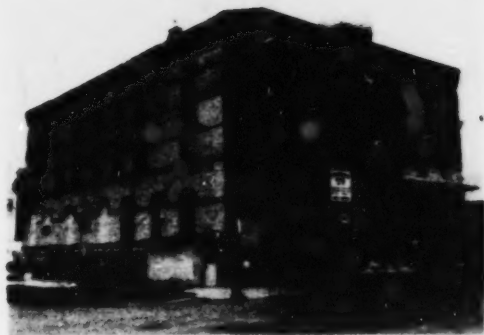
There were, at one time, several interesting public and commercial structures along Stephen Avenue, including Victoria Hall, the Queen's Hotel and the Morden Fire Hall, all now gone (Plate 210). Notable among public and commercial buildings which survive are the Court House, Post Office, CPR Station and the Land Titles Office. The Court House, on Waldrop Avenue was officially opened in 1906 although the

datestone reads 1904 (Plate 211). The construction of a court building in Morden confirmed the community's emerging significance in the Province. The building was constructed from local granite boulders and beautifully laid. Architectural details include projecting stones or quoins, a well-proportioned cornice and a segmental pediment over the three central bays.

Below: Plate 211. Morden Court House on Waldrop Street. (Provincial Archives Manitoba.)

Right: Plate 212. Former Morden Post Office on Stephen Street.





Morden's Post Office, which is currently used as the Public Library and Chamber of Commerce Offices, was built from 1913 to 1915 (Plate 212). This handsome building was designed by the Federal Department of Public Works and is similar to other post office buildings throughout western Canada. The CPR Station, now at the Thresherman's Museum - 4.8 kilometres east of Morden - was originally located on North Railway Street (Plate 213). Like many other prairie railway stations, this building features broad, overhanging eaves supported by large brackets. The distinctive roof is animated by shallow hip-gabled dormers and picturesque gables.

The Land Titles Office, which was originally built as H. Meikle's General Store has housed a variety of functions including lawyer's offices, a dressmaking business and a community hall (Plate 214). Built of local fieldstone, it boasts a cornice of pressed tin, which, with its brackets and acroteria is characteristic of the period around the turn of the century. Besides the Land Titles Office there are other surviving commercial buildings along Stephen Avenue. The former Heckels Block, built in 1901, once had a second storey that was removed in the early 1940s (Plate 215). The remaining sills can be seen just below the cornice. The building is particularly interesting for its use of rustication, notably at the front where two Romanesque arches meet a fine column of polished granite. The Arlington Hotel, built in 1902, is another Morden landmark (Plate 216).

From Top to Bottom:
 Plate 213. Former CPR Station at Morden, now at the Thresherman's Museum east of Morden.
 Plate 214. Land Titles Office on Stephen Street.
 Plate 215. Former Heckel's Block on Stephen Street.
 Plate 216. Arlington Hotel on Stephen Street.

In general, houses built in Morden before 1930 were not unlike those built in the country. While a number of early houses, including the home of H.P. Hansen - Morden's first mayor - (Plate 217) have been demolished, there still remain a good variety of old homes. A number of houses are documented in a centennial walking tour, "Morden's Mansions", published by the Morden Historical Society. Several of these still stand including the William Bell house on 8th Street. This was built in the early 1880s and moved to Morden from Nelson (Plate 218). The 1 1/2 storey side hall-planned residence is enhanced by several notable features, including a gambrel roof, eave returns and moulded window surrounds.

As the town of Morden grew, simple rectangular houses were often embellished with some fine detailing. A particularly interesting example of this is the G.W. McLaren house on 8th Street (Plate 219). This 1 1/2 storey residence, built in 1903, served for a number of years as a Presbyterian manse. The plan of



the house is a standard one, but the front façade is distinguished by two projecting bays, beautifully painted and ornamented with an elaborate cornice, brackets, moulded framing and a variety of surfaces.



Above, Top: Plate 217. Former H.P. Hansen house, now demolished. And Below: Plate 218. W. Bell house on 6th Street.

Plate 219. G.W. McLaren house on 8th Street.



Plate 220. Former Borthwick house on 8th Street.

Besides the side hall plan, there was in Morden at least two other small-scale house types. Small 1 or 1 1/2 storey houses with low, rectangular proportions are still quite commonly seen. A good example, on 8th Street, was built in 1888 for southern Manitoba's first Presbyterian missionary and school inspector - Reverend Hugh J. Borthwick (Plate 220). The tiny structure is enlivened by roof-top spindles, moulded eaves, a pointed window and carved half-pedimental surrounds about the door and windows.



Plate 221. Atkins house on 10th Street.

One other small-scale house type was quite common in Morden. These 1 1/2 storey houses were topped by a mansard roof with gable-roofed dormers. One particularly good example, on 11th Street, was built of stone (Plate 221). This fine home exhibits a trim porch of vertical proportions and a decorative band of fish scale shingles on the mansard roof.

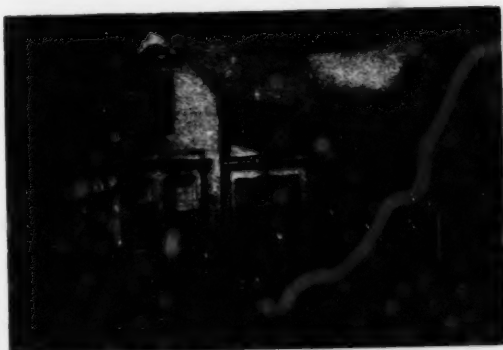


Plate 222. Schellenberg house on 9th Street.

L-shaped houses, so popular in the countryside, were also common in Morden. An especially attractive structure on 9th Street is a good representative of the more elaborate urban response to this typical form (Plate 222). The house is actually built of logs and covered with buff brick, a material not commonly used in the countryside for smaller buildings. In addition, a bay window, enclosed verandah and minor details like the gable end insets and the carved brackets contribute to the overall effect.

Large 2 1/2 storey houses in Morden were often more elaborately finished than 1 1/2 storey residences.* A house on Stephen Avenue is distinguished by some fine detailing (Plate 223). Moulded window surrounds, turned verandah posts, a broad cornice, roof brackets, a bay window and an unusual diminutive window on the east side all contribute to the elegance of this residence.

There are several other 2 1/2 storey residences in Morden, a few of which are very elaborate. Two houses across the street from each other, on Stephen Avenue, are especially noteworthy (Plates 224 and 225). The large stone house on the south side of the street was built for the lawyer J.H. Black in 1902. This beautifully finished building features an oval room on the northwest corner, an unusual tripartite dormer, accomplished interior woodwork, a detailed staircase and a variety of well handled exterior details.

The other large stone house, across the street, was built in 1899 for Dr. J.B. McConnell who served as Morden's MLA from 1907-1910. A graceful curved staircase and a stone fireplace were once features of this spacious house. However, both these elements as well as a verandah and curving balcony were removed when the house was converted for use as an apartment house. Despite this the house retains many fine details including elegant stained glass, fish scale shingling on the turret, and fine stonework.



Top: Plate 223. J. Enns house on Stephen Street.
Centre: Plate 224. Former J.H. Black house on Stephen Street.
Bottom: Plate 225. Former J.B. McConnell house on Stephen Street, designed by the architect Stewart Scott.

Winkler

Unlike most other communities in the MSTW District, Winkler was established many years after the coming of the railroad. The Pembina Hills branchline of the CPR was laid through the northern half of the West Reserve in 1882. Its construction resulted in the immediate establishment of three communities, Rosenfeld at the east end of the reserve, Plum Coulee in the centre and Morden along the western boundary. Morden quickly became the largest of these communities, and despite its location in an area of Anglo-Ontarian settlement, it soon became the main commercial centre for most of the Mennonites living in the MSTW district. In 1892, at the instigation of Valentine Winkler, a German-Lutheran entrepreneur, the CPR constructed a fourth siding. It was located midway between Morden and Plum Coulee near the small Mennonite village of Hungungsfeld. A townsite was surveyed and the new community of Winkler quickly began to grow.

Several businesses were established in Winkler during its first year of existence. Mr. Winkler, after whom the town was named, constructed a feed-chopping mill and began construction on both a flour mill and a store. The first store to actually open for business was built by Bernhard Loewen, a Mennonite who had until then operated a small establishment in the nearby village of Schanzenfeld (Plate 226). By the end of 1893 Winkler consisted of three stores, three lumber yards, a flour and feed mill, several implement dealers, five grain elevators, a school, church and several houses.

Although several of Winkler's early commercial establishments were operated by Mennonites, the majority of businesses were not. For religious reasons, most Mennonites did not participate in trade and commerce. Those few who attempted to establish a business during these early years were threatened with excommunication by church elders. Most early commercial activity was the domain of German-Lutheran and Jewish immigrants. Their knowledge and respect for Mennonite customs made them best suited to serve the Mennonite population in the region, and Mennonite trade quickly began to shift from Morden and Plum Coulee to Winkler.

Winkler's rapid commercial growth had a profound effect on both Morden and Plum Coulee. In 1893 Morden's largest store sold out, citing the loss of the Mennonite market as the primary reason. Others soon followed suit. To recoup some of the Mennonite trade, several Morden businessmen opened branches in Winkler. Similarly, at this time a fully stocked store was physically moved to Winkler from Plum Coulee. In 1899, the Bank of Hamilton opened a branch office in Winkler, an indication to all that the community had secured a stable trade hinterland and that its future was assured.



Plate 226. B. Loewen store, built in 1892.

The primary reason for Winkler's early success was the extremely competitive nature of its businessmen. This soon earned the town a reputation as a good trading centre. To a considerable extent this was the result of progressive and enterprising methods introduced by Jewish businessmen. A Jewish merchant in Winkler was the first to buy cream from the farmers, the first to buy chickens by the pound, and also the first to introduce regular "sales". These techniques were soon adopted by other Winkler merchants and later by merchants in other communities in the MSTW region.

This same commercial spirit led to the establishment of several Jewish pedlars in Winkler. During the early 1900s, as many as eight travelled about the villages to the south selling their wares (Plate 227). Many later opened their own establishments in town. After the turn of the century, when more Mennonites began to take control of the town's businesses, the same competitive spirit and reputation was retained and still exists today.

Although its business volume was great, Winkler's population was quite small during the first few decades. In 1901 it had only 391 as opposed to 1,522 in Morden. By 1911 this had increased only slightly to 458. The population continued to grow slowly until 1917 when the community suddenly boomed. That year a number of new businesses were established and as many as sixteen houses were under construction at one time. This sudden growth was a reflection of the steadily advancing price of wheat, (over \$2.00/bu. in 1916). Since Winkler was the greatest grain shipping point in the

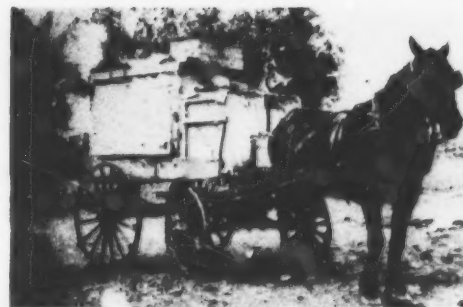


Plate 227. During the early 1900s, a number of Jewish pedlars worked out of Winkler, selling goods in the Mennonite villages to the south. They called at each village once a week, delivered their goods and took orders for the next weeks supplies.

reserve it prospered with the growth of the wheat economy. Also at this time, as a result of the growing liberalism in the Mennonite population in the MSTW district, many Mennonites began to move into Winkler to take jobs in the growing number of businesses and service industries. With this the town became increasingly Mennonite in character.

During the "Russlaender" immigration of the 1920s, Winkler emerged as the cultural centre of the West Reserve as well as its leading market town. Many Mennonites in the surrounding villages sent their children to Winkler's high school, which soon earned a reputation for its high standards. A number of bible schools and churches were constructed, and many religious groups formed. By 1925, the town had become the Mennonite capital of the Reserve, and not until the 1950s, did another centre, Altona, attain similar prominence.

Despite its Mennonite character, Winkler had much the same physical appearance as did most other communities in the province, save for perhaps its lack of brick and stone buildings. The main business district initially developed along the railroad siding, on Railway



Plate 228. Railway Avenue South, looking southwest from the CPR Station. (Winkler

Avenue South (Plate 228). After the turn of the century it expanded south from Railway Avenue, along Main Street for several blocks (Plate 229). Very little development occurred north of the tracks until quite recently, as the ill-defined channel of Hespler Creek made this area subject to periodical flooding. The commercial buildings were usually simple frame structures characterized by false or boomtown fronts. Because of the lack of local supplies very few buildings were constructed of either brick or stone. Horizontal drop-siding and pressed or galvanized tin were commonly used for exterior sheathing until the 1930s when stucco and insulbrick siding became popular.

Unfortunately, virtually none of these early commercial structures remain today. This is the result of several factors. First, because of the common use of frame construction and the small size of commercial lots, many buildings have been destroyed by fire. One of the last blocks of early business structures was lost in a fire in March of 1961. A second reason, was the shift of the central business district to Main Street and Stanley Avenue. During the 1930s, a large proportion of the freight shipped to and from Winnipeg was carried by truck, and as there was no longer an advantage to being close to the tracks many businesses moved to Main Street, where insurance rates were low on the comparatively large lots. The old structures were relegated to use as store houses, and were torn down as they deteriorated. The few early structures that did survive the passage of years bear little resemblance to their original appearance. Because of their frame construction, renovations were easily and readily made over the years. The boomtown store fronts with their decorative detailing, inset



Plate 229. Main Street, looking south from Railway Avenue. (Winkler: A Proud Heritage, 1982.)

entrances, and wide boardwalks, were either modernized or replaced.

Winkler's original residential district was located in the centre of town, west of Main Street. Before the turn of the century, only a small number of homes were actually constructed in Winkler. The majority of early store owners lived in quarters above their business premises. The few homes which were built were small, box-like, frame structures with evenly spaced windows, steeply pitched roofs, and little, if any, decorative embellishments (Plate 230). During the building boom caused by the rise in grain prices a second residential section began to develop on the streets laid out east of Main Street, which to that time had remained largely unoccupied. The homes constructed in these districts were much the same as those built in other market towns in Manitoba during this time. However, like Winkler's commercial establishments, very few were constructed of brick or stone.

Approximately twenty of Winkler's early residences still survive. A 2 1/2 storey "L"-plan house on Sixth Street, the only one of its type in Winkler, still exhibits many of its original Victorian elements (Plate 231).



Plate 231. F.N. Reimer residence on 6th Street, ca. 1915.



Plate 230. I. Miller house, one of Winkler's first residences, constructed in 1892, and only recently demolished. (Winkler: A Proud Heritage, 1982.)

These include carved bargeboards on the gable ends, wide overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets, stained glass transoms, wooden window mouldings, and an ornate interior staircase. When photographed in 1982, this structure was undergoing major renovations but the owner was planning to retain all of these elements.

Another residence, which has survived virtually intact, was constructed on Pembina Avenue around 1910 (Plate 232). Some of its original features include a side-wall bay window, several stained glass transoms, an enclosed front verandah, and an unusual pent extension over the front, second storey windows.



Plate 232. 1 1/2 storey frame house, 690 Pembina Avenue ca. 1910

A wood sheathed 2 1/2 storey, square-plan residence, built around 1910 on Sixth Street, exhibits many of the same decorative elements as the example above. However, as shown by an early photograph of the structure, it has undergone a number of alterations since its construction (Plate 233). What is now the main entrance was once a bay window while the former entrance has been replaced by a picture window. A front verandah with second storey sundeck was also added to the structure along with a new side entrance on the north wall.



Plate 233. George Klassen residence, 104-Sixth Street ca. 1920

The only remaining brick house from Winkler's early years is located at 237 Sixth Street (Plate 234). It was constructed in 1889 for Reverend Gerhart Wiebe who, at the time, was the leader of the newly formed Mennonite Brethren Church of Canada. It exhibits the typical 1 1/2 storey side hall plan, which was popular in many communities during this period. Though an open front verandah has since been removed, the decorative bargeboard on the gable ends remain.

Another style of house popular in Winkler during the 1920s and 30s, was a symetrically planned 1 1/2 storey house with low truncated-pyramidal roof (Plate 235). Four of these small, simple houses have survived. One example is located at 273 Second Street. Although this example, built in 1935, has only two dormer windows on the second storey, as many as three or four were common. The segmental entrance canopy with its brackets was one of its few original decorative elements.



Bottom Left: Plate 234. I. Kroeger residence on 6th Street, constructed in 1889.
Bottom Right: Plate 235. J.E. White residence on 2nd Street.

Plate 236. The Winkler Bergthaler Church, shortly before its demolition in 1947.



A large number of churches have been constructed in Winkler. The Winkler Bergthaler Church was the first church building constructed in the newly-created townsite in 1895 (Plate 236). Two years later, the Mennonite Brethren church, which was built in Burwalde in 1889, (just to the east of the MSTW district) was moved into Winkler (Plate 237).

It was replaced in 1898 with a larger structure, which in turn was replaced with a modern structure in 1948. Similarly, most of Winkler's early church buildings have been replaced with modern structures. Although extensively renovated, the Lutheran Trinity Church appears to be the only early church structure which has escaped demolition (Plate 238).



Above: Plate 237. The original Mennonite Brethren Church, located at the right, was used as a kitchen and dining hall after the new church building, to the left, was dedicated on July 31 1889. Both structures were replaced with a modern building in 1948. (Winkler: A Proud Heritage, 1982.)

Plate 238. Lutheran Trinity Church, as it appears today.



Miami

The rapid growth of Miami following the arrival of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway in 1889 led to the construction of many new houses and businesses. Elaborate new residences replaced or supplemented the existing log and plain 1 1/2 storey houses that had characterized the fledgling community a year earlier. With the establishment of the Leary brickyard northwest of Miami many substantial buildings were constructed. The community soon boasted a hotel, a drygoods store, a hardware store, livery stable, two churches, a smithy, butcher shop, two lumber yards, a section house, a new four-room-school house, a livery, a grain elevator, and even a small hospital (Plate 239). The village's first newspaper, the Miami Dispatch, was published in 1901. The Dispatch was succeeded in 1914 by the Miami Herald, which closed in 1934.

The first grain elevator was constructed for Martin and Mitchell and was soon joined by the Farmers Elevator (now the United Grain Growers Elevator), the Wylie Lowe Elevator and the



Plate 239. Early view of Miami, ca. 1900. (The Hills of Home, 1967.)

Manitoba Pool Elevator. The first banks in Miami were privately owned, but after 1902 these were in competition with the Bank of Hamilton. The Bank of Hamilton building is no longer standing. Three stores (one has been converted into a community hall), a hotel, two churches and a railway station are all that remain of the village's early public and commercial structures.

The drug store, on Norton Street, is one of the more interesting of Miami's remaining commercial structures (Plate 240). Built around 1895, for Arthur Young, the two storey building once had a recessed doorway that has since been enclosed. The boomtown front is especially noteworthy. While the original wood sheathing was replaced with stucco, the



Plate 240. Former Young's Drug Store.



Plate 241. James Pilling's old grocery store.



Plate 242. The old Grandview Hotel.

distinctive parapet has been retained. The former General Store, built around 1895 for James Pilling and now used as the Community Hall, has had its boom-town façade covered with aluminum siding (Plate 241). Only the small brackets and a fragment of the parapet remain from the original façade. The Grandview Hotel, built during the hectic period before 1900, has been extensively renovated (Plate 242). The building's original third storey was removed and the interior completely remodelled. Some details do remain, however, including eave brackets and exterior window and door mouldings.

Two of the three early churches in Miami are still standing. The first church built in the village, Miami Methodist, was a 72,000 x 90,000 wood frame structure constructed by Anthony Wilson at a cost of \$1,025. The church was opened in December 1889 and was used until church union in 1926. Subsequently it was used as a store and then later moved, during the course of which it was accidentally burned. The plain hall of St. James Anglican Church, another early church which was consecrated in 1910, is lit by standard pointed windows (Plate 243). The effect of the tower/vestibule at the front of



Plate 243. St. James Anglican Church.



Plate 244. Miami United Church.

this church was diminished by the removal of a tall steeple.

The United Church, formerly Presbyterian, was dedicated in 1889 (Plate 244). The church nave is lit on either side by three pairs of rectangular windows. Most of the detailing is found on the front and on the bell tower. The tower is divided into three sections which represent the trinity. The middle section, where the bell is located, is pierced by open louvred panels. Other details include the crenellation of the tower, the use of fish scale shingles and a louvred vent on the gable end.

The Miami Railway Station is the most significant structure in the village (Plate 245).

Designated by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada as a national site, this remarkable little building is an arresting feature along Highway #23. The structure was built in 1889 by the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway. While this particular design was once common throughout western Canada, few are left. The compact plan allows sufficient space for a baggage room, ticket counter, waiting room and upstairs living quarters for the station manager and his family. The building's form includes a bay window that projects through the hipped gable roof to become a faceted dormer. The station was closed in 1973 with the decline in passenger trains and the introduction of automated signal systems. It has since been used as a museum by the Midwestern Rail Association.



Plate 245. Former Miami Railway Station.

A fairly limited variety of house types were popular in Miami in the period before 1910. The typical 1 1/2 storey rectangular-planned house and its L-shaped hybrid were common, as was the 2 1/2 storey square-planned type. A few good examples of these three basic house types still stand in Miami. A trim 1 1/2 storey frame house, one of only a few of its type in the town, has some interesting details that distinguish it from its plainer country relatives (Plate 246). Pedimented window caps, popular throughout the West during the late 1880s and 90s, surround the windows and doorway of the main façade. Bargeboards on the eaves decorate the front gable creating effects of light and shade.

An L-shaped house, one of three still standing in the community has been somewhat altered since its construction (Plate 247). The original wrought iron cresting on the roof peak is now gone and an open verandah has been replaced by an enclosed porch. Despite this the building's main elements and many of its details remain intact.

A wood sheathed 2 1/2 storey house, built around 1895 and used as the United Church manse exhibits elements typical of this particular house type (Plate 248). The main façade is symmetrically composed but the strict formality is disturbed by a small gabled porch offset to the south. The truncated hip roof is pierced by three large gabled dormers.



Top: Plate 246. A. Nickel residence at Scott and Norton.

Centre Photographs: Plate 247. The top view shows the same house on Norton Avenue, below, ninety years earlier.

Bottom: Plate 248. The old United Church manse.



Plate 249. H. Westaway residence on Kerby Avenue, ca. 1900.

Apart from these three house types, several mansard-roofed houses popular in Morden have been found in Miami. Of the five remaining one was built around 1900 for Mark Westaway, the town druggist (Plate 249). The concrete blocks used in the wall construction were scored to give the impression of stone. A delicately-detailed verandah, shallow brackets under the soffit, light-coloured eave bands and the pedimented window surrounds are all details characteristic of the period.

In addition to these mansard-roofed houses, which were

popular for only a short time, there are several other distinctive houses in Miami. A house built around 1905 for William Scott is a good example of a type more common in the communities of MSTW than in the countryside (Plate 250). This particular house combines the proportions and scale of the basic 1 1/2 storey house type with the truncated hipped roof and square plan typical of the 2 1/2 storey house. This solid little building, with walls of stone-faced concrete block is symmetrically massed. The roof is marked with a shingled and gable-roofed dormer



Plate 250. W. Lang residence on 1st Street, ca. 1900.

Two more atypical residences in Miami deserve some attention. A side hall-planned 1 1/2 storey house, built in 1912 on First Street, is distinguished by its unusual hipped gable roof (Plate 251). This roof shape is uncommon in the planning district and this example is especially handsome. The eaves are marked and detailed at the gable end with a hound's tooth pattern. The scroll brackets under the soffit and the carefully-built return of the eave are particularly notable as are the bay window to the front and the verandah with its classically-inspired elements.

Top: Plate 251. B. Krahn residence at Kerby and Scott.
Bottom: Plate 252. J. Bird residence at Blight and Kerby, 1912.

One final residential example is worth mentioning. Built in 1906 for Mr. Godkin the house retains some interesting features (Plate 252). The building was specifically designed for use as a photographic studio and the large second storey window was included to provide a maximum amount of light. The brickwork in the house is particularly interesting, especially the segmental arches above windows and doors and the hound's-tooth string course.



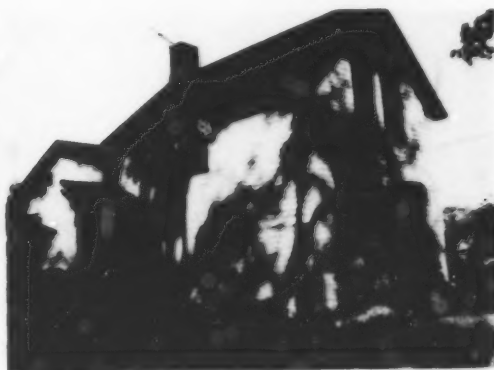
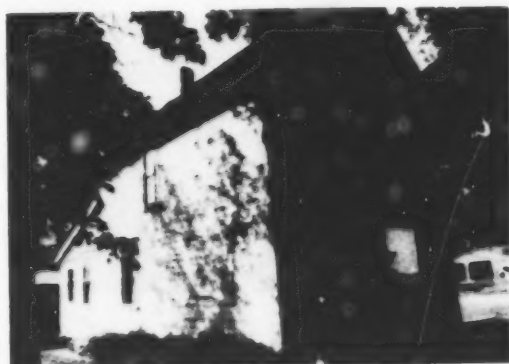
Rosebank



Left: Plate 253.
Rosebank's Main Street.
Bottom Left: Plate 254.
1 1/2 storey house on
2nd Street, ca. 1895.
Bottom Right: Plate
255. 1 1/2 storey
house at Baker and
1st Street, ca. 1890.

The surviving older buildings in Rosebank are those which remained after a fire destroyed the south half of the community's business street in 1932. Before that Rosebank had a lumber yard, crushing mill, barber shop, pool room, the Bank of Hamilton (built in 1912), the Union Bank of Canada and a hotel and livery (first called the Klondike during the 1890s and later known as the Dufferin) (Plate 253). By 1900 three elevators were in operation. The first school in the area, a log building, was constructed in 1883 at 31-4-SW. A new two-room school was constructed in 1906 when the student population had reached 54. This building, with a belfry and bell, was closed in 1963.

Today only two of the remaining houses, a fine old church and a community hall are of value as examples of Rosebank's early buildings. One of the houses, presently vacant, was built around 1910 (Plate 254). Constructed of wood frame this house has a standard 1 1/2 storey side hall plan. The gable end with its detail is especially interesting. The other house, built in 1893 is also a 1 1/2 storey side hall-planned wood frame structure (Plate 255). This residence, which is slightly more elaborate than its neighbour, has some lovely stained glass in the front and west side main floor window transoms. The house is also enhanced by the painted band of drop siding above the second storey windows.



The Rosebank United Church, formerly an interdenominational church, was built in 1899 (Plate 256). The simple gable-roofed hall is dominated by the tower that projects through the vestibule. The only other church built in Rosebank was constructed in the early 1900s by Joseph Maughan for an Anglican congregation. This building was subsequently moved to Carman where it is used as a vestry for the Anglican Church there.

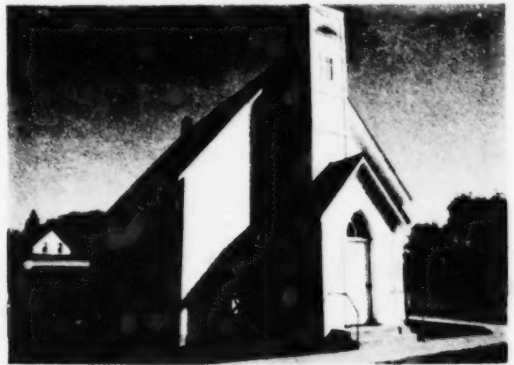
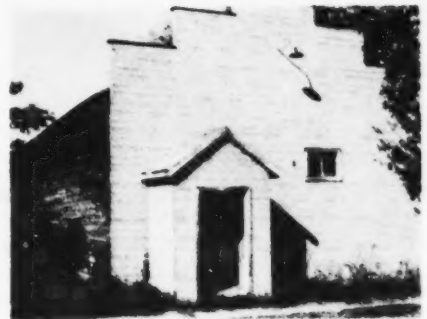
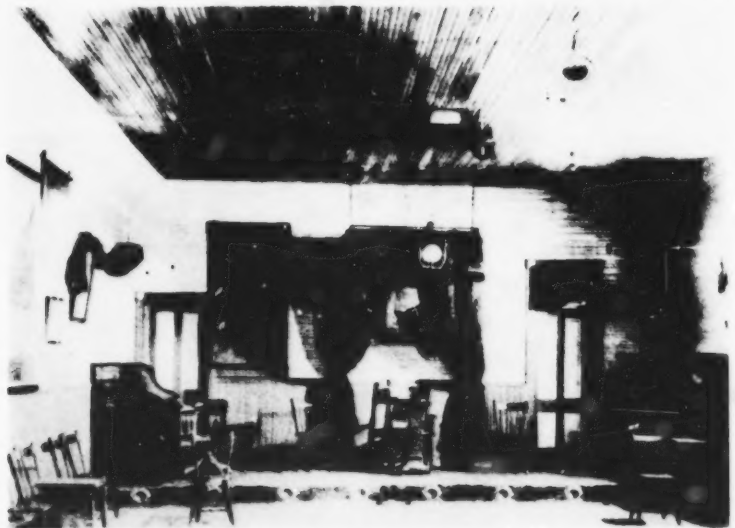


Plate 256. Rosebank United Church.

The I.O.O.F. Hall was once a lively centre for political meetings, dances and other social activities (Plate 257). The hall was gutted several years ago and early photographs are all that remain to give us an indication of the interior (Plate 258).



Right: Plate 257. I.O.O.F. Hall.
Bottom Right: Plate 258. An interior view of the old I.O.O.F. Hall, ca. 1920. (The Hills of Home, 1976.)



Thornhill

The Village of Thornhill, which was established in 1882 with the arrival of the CPR line from Morden, was once a vibrant community with a number of interesting buildings (Plate 259). While it never achieved status as a town, lots were laid out during October of 1883. Until the demise of Nelson in the 1890s, it functioned as a transfer stop for freight destined for Nelson merchants. Early businesses included Jordan's General Store at the west end of the community, Jackson's cheese factory and a feed mill. Broadbent's General Store was located at the east end of the business block on South Railway Street (the store was sold

and moved to Winkler around 1950). Broadbent's also operated a lumber yard, livery and feed stable and a hotel.

Many of the buildings in Thornhill originally came from the community of Alexandria. In 1877 a townsite had been laid out on the north half of 20-2-6W in anticipation of the CPR's arrival. A general store, hotel, post office, church, smithy and the Alexandria School were all constructed before the railway finally went through Thornhill. At that point the residents of Alexandria relocated and the church, post office and hotel were all moved.

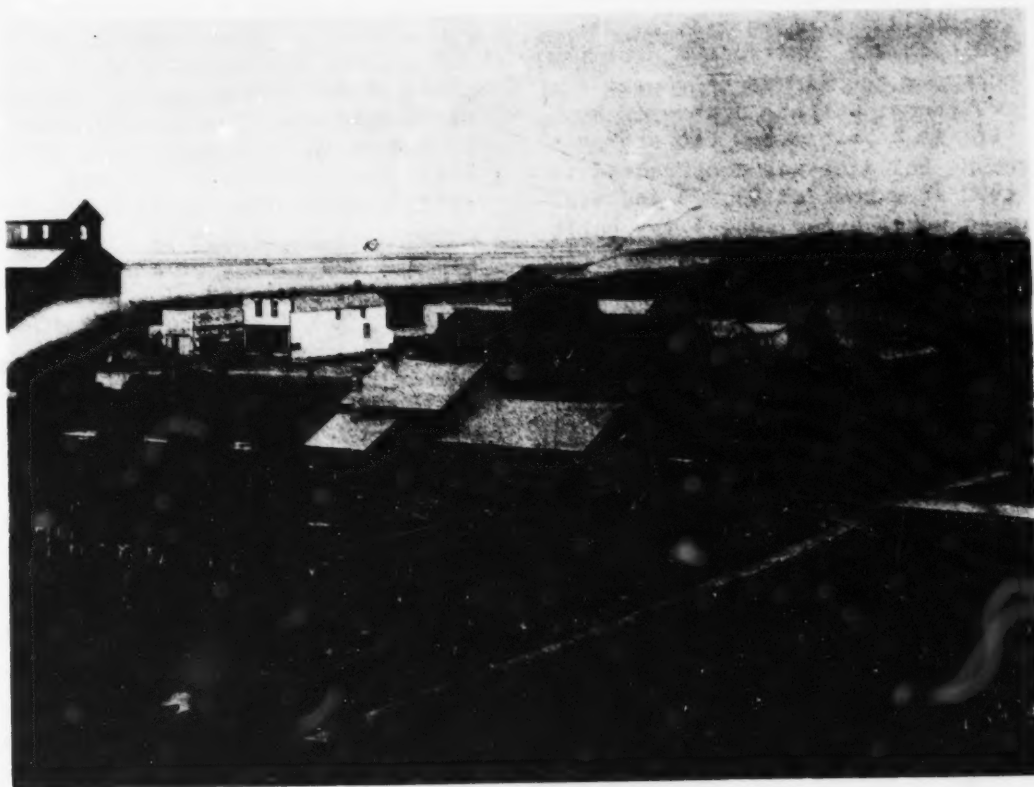


Plate 259. Several of Thornhill's commercial structures, now gone, are visible behind Ogilvie's No. 33. (Manitoba Provincial Archives.)

Thornhill was also a popular grain-shipping point and three large elevators were constructed shortly after the railway went through. In the middle of the three was Ogilvie's No. 33, at the east end was Weldon's while the Lake of the Woods Mills was located at the west end. The old Ogilvie's Mill was torn down and the company took over Weldon's elevator. The first Pool Elevator was built in 1926 on the former Ogilvie site. The Lake of the Woods amalgamated with Ogilvie's but in 1959 both were purchased by the Pool.

The first school district in the area, Wellington No. 59, was formed on November 18, 1881 and a school was built at 17-3-6W the same year. The school site was moved in 1886 to Block 8 in Thornhill. Ten years later an addition was constructed, but the enlarged school was only used for two years; it was destroyed by fire in 1899. A new two storey stone building was constructed in 1900 at a cost of \$3,275 and was used until a new school was built in 1962 (Plate 260). At that time Orangehill and Wellington School Districts consolidated to become Thornhill School District.

With the steady growth of Morden, and the concentration of



Plate 260. Former Thornhill School, now demolished.

grain elevators there, the village of Thornhill gradually diminished in importance and today only five buildings of any significance still stand. The remaining commercial buildings in Thornhill are all now vacant or are used simply for storage. The old Manitoba Hotel and the adjoining general store, on South Railway Street, are typical examples of small town commercial establishments (Plate 261). The



Plate 261. Former Manitoba Hotel, on the left, and the General Store, on the right.

two storey flat-roofed hotel, also known as Broadbent's Boarding House, is thought to have been the one originally located in Alexandria and moved to Thornhill in the 1880s.

The internal planning of the Boarding Home, like the symmetrically organized main façade, is uncomplicated. A pool room, bar room, kitchen and dining room were located in the four quarters of the ground floor. The pool and bar rooms could be reached by separate exterior entrances and through adjoining interior doors. Around 1920 the bar was renovated as a kitchen extension and the pool room became a post office. The hotel's six rooms were situated on the second floor with access from the lobby as well as from a wooden staircase along the east wall. The Boarding House was abandoned in 1945. The general store, next door, has a stepped boomtown façade that obscures the simple gable-roofed

structures behind. The public face of the store is animated by the large window display areas and the indented entranceway.

One of the two interesting houses that remain is an L-shaped 1 1/2 storey structure (Plate 262). The main façade is a standard one with symmetrical fenestration and a central gable. The other notable house in

Thornhill is quite distinctive (Plate 263). The tall 1 1/2 storey T-shaped wood-frame house features some interesting elements. On the front façade a projecting upper bay protects the main door. The bay itself is articulated with large paired windows which are, in turn, capped by a tiny arched window. On the north side another projecting bay extends up two storeys, supported, apparently, at the bottom by two small brackets. The top of the bay is terminated by a horizontal member that connects the eaves, creating an indented pediment.



Plate 262. Martindale residence, ca. 1880.



Plate 263. Broadbent residence, ca. 1900.

There were at one time three churches in Thornhill. Knox Presbyterian was dedicated in 1891. After 1918 the building was sold and dismantled; the wood was used to build a house in Morden at the corner of 9th and Thornhill. The Methodists worshipped for a time in Knox Presbyterian and then decided to build their own church. The trustees purchased a CPR lot in 1891 and the church was completed entirely with volunteer labour. This building is the only one of the three churches still left in Thornhill (Plate 264). The straightforward plan of the

church, which became Thornhill United in 1926, is relieved by some interesting details. The arch motif present in all the main window transoms is reiterated by the carefully-constructed eave detail at the main face. In 1900 the church was raised and a full basement added. The choir annex was also built at this time. The last church built in Thornhill was constructed by Anglicans in 1895. Holy Trinity Anglican Church was closed in 1945 and given to the Anglican congregation in Fort Garry, who moved it in 1948 to St. Norbert.



Plate 264. Thornhill United Church.

SELECTED INVENTORY



SELECTED INVENTORY

This section of the report is comprised of photographs and descriptions of particular buildings selected because they are either superior or typical examples of specific building types, construction types or architectural styles. They are grouped by ethnic origin and by building type; basic information, including the owner, date of construction and present use, where known, are included.

The table below lists and categorizes all the 415 structures recorded during the initial building inventory. Of this total only 212 buildings, a representative sample of each type, has been included in the selected inventory.

Rural Residences

Log houses	7
1 1/2 storey frame houses	19
1 1/2 storey frame houses with concrete block veneer	3
1 1/2 storey frame houses with brick veneer	2
1 1/2 storey frame house with grout veneer	1
2 1/2 storey frame houses	8
2 1/2 storey frame houses with concrete block veneer	4
2 1/2 storey frame houses with brick veneer	3
2 1/2 storey stone houses	2

Community Residences

1 storey frame houses	6
1 storey frame houses with concrete block veneer	1
1 1/2 storey frame houses	35
1 1/2 storey frame house with concrete block veneer	3
1 1/2 storey frame houses with brick veneer	2
1 1/2 storey stone houses	4
2 1/2 storey frame houses	12
2 1/2 storey frame houses with concrete block veneer	1
2 1/2 storey frame houses with brick veneer	1
2 1/2 storey stone houses	3

Mennonite House/Barns

Intact house/barn units	35
House only	13
Barn only	4
Houses:	
log construction	13
timber frame	2
cribbed lumber	10
light frame	19
unknown	4
Barns:	
heavy timber frame	17
frame lumber	11
unknown	11

Barns

Log barns	2
Southern Ontario style barns	16
Small light frame barns	7
Gambrel-roofed light frame barns	14
Barrel-roofed light frame barns	9
Stone barns	1

Outbuildings

Granaries	31
Elevators	7
Machine sheds	25
Summer kitchens	22
Chicken coops	15
Hog barns	2
Smoke houses	4
Pump houses	1
Corn dryers	2

Public and Commercial Buildings

Churches	15
Halls	4
Schools	18
Stores	16
Government buildings	8
Railway buildings	3

Rural Residences



- 1) Log House
Construction Date: ca. 1890
Location: SW 18-2-5W
Present Owner: K. Brown
Present Use: storage
Construction:
walls - dovetailed logs
roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
Integrity: converted for storage (interior gutted)
Condition: fair
Notes: probably one of the oldest log buildings in the planning district; this building is also discussed on page 24



- 2) Log House
Construction Date: ca 1880
Location: NW 11-5-6W
Present Owner: Mr. Kennedy
Present Use: abandoned
Construction:
walls - dovetailed logs
roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
Integrity: converted for storage
Condition: fair



- 3) Log Central Cable House
Construction Date: ca. 1880
Location: SE 6-2-6W
Present Owner: A.A. Dudgeon
Present Use: abandoned
Construction:
walls - dovetailed logs covered with horizontal cove siding
roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
Integrity: unaltered
Condition: poor
Notes: while the building is in a deteriorated state, it is the largest remaining log building in the planning district; the building was also reputedly the home of the niece of the famous British General Gordon



- 4) Log Central Cable House
Construction Date: ca. 1900
Location: NE 8-1-6W
Present Owner: S. Einarson
Present Use: abandoned
Construction:
walls - dovetailed logs
roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
Integrity: converted for use as a granary and hay storage
Condition: poor
Notes: this building is also discussed on page 26



- 5) Log House
 Construction Date: ca. 1880
 Location: SW 21-4-6W
 Present Owner: J. Miller
 Present Use: abandoned
 Construction:
 walls - dovetailed logs
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: building has been raised onto a concrete foundation
 Condition: poor



- 6) 1 1/2 Storey Log House
 Construction Date: ca. 1880
 Location: SW 23-1-6W
 Present Owner: J. and J. Thomson
 Present Use: abandoned
 Construction:
 walls - dovetailed logs with purchase and, at one time, plaster
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: fair



- 7) 1 Storey House
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: SW 20-4-5W
 Present Owner: Peter Wieler
 Present Use: vacant
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good



- 8) 1 1/2 Storey Central Gable House
 Construction Date: ca. 1915
 Location: SW 2-4-7W
 Present Owner: Ed Oblinski
 Present Use: vacant
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on pages 27-29



- 9) 1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House
 Construction Date: ca. 1915
 Location: SW 32-3-SW
 Present Owner: Mr. Henderson
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: some internal alterations
 Condition: good



- 10) 1 1/2 Storey Central Gable House
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: SW 32-3-SW
 Present Owner: A. Friesen
 Present Use: granary
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber covered with buff brick
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: converted for use as a granary
 Condition: poor
 Notes: the brick veneer was removed in late 1983; this building is also discussed on pages 31-32



- 11) 1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House
 Construction Date: ca. 1905
 Location: NW 15-4-7W
 Present Owner: M. Wood
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber covered with concrete blocks
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on pages 31-32



- 12) 1 1/2 Storey "L"-Shaped House
 Construction Date: 1892
 Location: NW 3-5-6W
 Present Owner: W. Sprott
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: a wing has been added and the interior has been altered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 52



- 13) 1 1/2 Storey Gambrel-Roofed House
 Construction Date: ca. 1885
 Location: NW 17-3-6W
 Present Owner: Dave Lungair
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered; some windows have been replaced
 Condition: good
 Notes: the long gambrel pierced with three dormers is very unusual



- 14) 1 1/2 Storey "L"-shaped House
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: SE 13-4-6W
 Present Owner: Dale Stewart
 Present Use: abandoned
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with metal sheeting
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: fair



- 15) 1 1/2 Storey "L"-Shaped House
 Construction Date: ca. 1903
 Location: s 1/2 15-5-7W
 Present Owner: Lee Roth
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with concrete block veneer
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: poor
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 36



- 16) 1 1/2 Storey "L"-Shaped House
 Construction Date: 1894
 Location: NE 6-5-6W
 Present Owner: Robert Thomson
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with concrete infill and stucco veneer
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: unaltered, with many original interior fixtures
 Condition: very good



- 17) Mansard-roofed House
 Construction Date: ca. 1905
 Location: SW 32-4-6W
 Present Owner: Duncan Callum
 Present Use: abandoned
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber covered with concrete blocks
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: mansard has been heightened with a gable roof
 Condition: poor



- 18) Mansard-roofed House
 Construction Date: ca. 1905
 Location: SE 27-5-6W
 Present Owner: Glen Andrews
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber covered with concrete blocks
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 36



- 19) Mansard-roofed House
 Construction Date: 1900
 Location: SW 18-2-5W
 Present Owner: Katherine Brown
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with buff brick veneer
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good



- 20) 1 1/2 Storey Hip-roofed House
 Construction Date: 1915
 Location: SE 9-4-7W
 Present Owner: James Kostal
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good



- 21) 1 1/2 Storey Hip-roofed House
 Construction Date: ca. 1910
 Location: NE 8-1-6W
 Present Owner: Steve Einarson
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good



- 22) 1 1/2 Storey House
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: SE 7-3-6W
 Present Owner: unknown
 Present Use: abandoned
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: verandah has been removed, as has north shed
 Condition: poor



- 23) 2 1/2 Storey Square-planned House
 Construction Date: 1910
 Location: NE 35-5-6W
 Present Owner: Bill Coates
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with rusticated concrete block veneer
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: interior has been altered
 Condition: fair



- 24) 2 1/2 Storey Square-planned House
 Construction Date: ca. 1910
 Location: SE 10-4-7W
 Present Owner: Tom B. Storey
 Present Use: abandoned
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with buff brick veneer
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: fair
 Notes: this building is also discussed on pages 40-42



- 25) 2 1/2 Storey "T"-Shaped House
 Construction Date: ca. 1914
 Location: NW 4-5-6W
 Present Owner: J.B. Miller
 Present Use: vacant
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good



- 26) 2 1/2 Storey "L"-Shaped House
 Construction Date: ca. 1905
 Location: SE 24-5-6W
 Present Owner: Mr. Rutter
 Present Use: vacant
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: fair



- 27) 2 1/2 Storey Square-planned House
 Construction Date: 1912
 Location: NW 3-4-7W
 Present Owner: Mr. Compton
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good



- 28) 2 1/2 Storey Square-planned House
 Construction Date: 1907
 Location: SE 7-5-5W
 Present Owner: Howard Leatherdale
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with rusticated concrete block veneer
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: interior altered; porch added
 Condition: good



- 29) 2 1/2 Storey Square-planned House
 Construction Date: ca. 1905
 Location: SE 29-4-5W
 Present Owner: C. Leatherdale
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with rusticated
 concrete block veneer
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: interior altered
 Condition: good



- 30) 2 1/2 Storey Square-planned House
 Construction Date: ca. 1905
 Location: NE 31-4-6W
 Present Owner: Don Alexander
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with buff brick veneer
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: two shed additions have enlarged the
 building
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 43



- 31) 2 1/2 Storey "T"-Shaped House
 Construction Date: 1900
 Location: SW 17-4-5W
 Present Owner: W. Leatherdale
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - solid fieldstone
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: excellent
 Notes: this building is also discussed on pages
 43-45



- 32) 2 1/2 Storey "T"-Shaped House
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: SW 5--2-5W
 Present Owner: Isaac Hoepfner
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - solid fieldstone
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good

Community Residences



- 1) 1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House
 Construction Date: ca. 1880
 Location: 180 8th Street, Morden
 Present Owner: J.C. Wiebe
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: the low gambrel roof is unusual in the planning district; this building is also discussed on page 150



- 2) 1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House
 Construction Date: ca. 1890
 Location: 152 Nelson Street, Morden
 Present Owner: O. Swayze
 Present Use: vacant
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: fair - the lack of a good foundation has resulted in settling



- 3) 1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House
 Construction Date: ca. 1880
 Location: 140 Nelson Street, Morden
 Present Owner: Mr. Muller
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: some internal renovations
 Condition: good



- 4) 1 1/2 Storey "L"-Shaped House
 Construction Date: ca. 1880
 Location: 168-9th Street, Morden
 Present Owner: J. Schellenberg
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - dovetailed logs with buff brick veneer
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: the unusual construction of this house makes it an interesting anomaly in the planning district; this building is also discussed on page 151



- 5) 1 Storey House
 Construction Date: 1888
 Location: 164-8th Street, Morden
 Present Owner: A. Wiebe
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 151



- 6) Mansard-roofed House
 Construction Date: ca. 1890
 Location: 145-10th Street, Morden
 Present Owner: Mrs. Atkins
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - stone with stucco veneer
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: altered inside and out
 Condition: fair
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 151



- 7) Mansard-Roofed House
 Construction Date: ca. 1890
 Location: 202 Nelson Street, Morden
 Present Owner: S. Waldner
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with aluminum siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: walls have been recovered externally
 Condition: fair

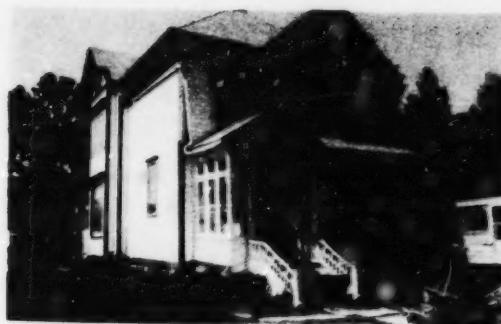


- 8) 2 1/2 Storey "T"-Shaped House
 Construction Date: ca. 1890
 Location: 619 Stephen Street, Morden
 Present Owner: J. Enns
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 152



- 9) 2 1/2 Storey "L"-Shaped House
 Construction Date: 1892
 Location: 533 Stephen Street, Morden
 Present Owner: W.O. Chubb
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:

walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good



- 10) 2 1/2 Storey Square-planned House
 Construction Date: 1895
 Location: 160 Nelson Street, Morden
 Present Owner: C. Crossman
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:

walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good



- 11) 2 1/2 Storey Square-planned House
 Construction Date: 1895
 Location: 608 Stephen Street, Morden
 Present Owner: Neil Peters
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:

walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good



- 12) 1 1/2 Storey House
 Construction Date: ca. 1895
 Location: 522 Stephen Street, Morden
 Present Owner: Grace Warkentin
 Present Use: clothing store
 Construction:

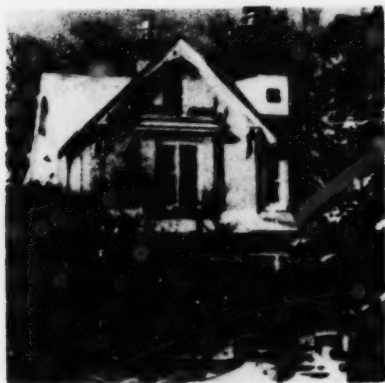
walls - solid fieldstone
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: converted for use as a dress shop
 Condition: good



- 13) 1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House
 Construction Date: 1895
 Location: 13th & Thornhill, Morden
 Present Owner: John Wiens
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - solid fieldstone
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: some interior renovations
 Condition: good



- 14) 1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House
 Construction Date: 1895
 Location: 586 Stephen Street, Morden
 Present Owner: William Cramer
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - solid fieldstone
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: some interior renovations
 Condition: good



- 15) 2 1/2 Storey "T"-Shaped House
 Construction Date: ca. 1895
 Location: 180 Nelson Street, Morden
 Present Owner: M. Currie
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with buff brick veneer
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good



- 16) 2 1/2 Storey House
 Construction Date: 1899
 Location: 577 Stephen Street, Morden
 Present Owner: George Wiebe
 Present Use: Town House Apartments
 Construction:
 walls - solid fieldstone
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely altered interior
 Condition: fair
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 152



- 17) 2 1/2 Storey Square-plan House
 Construction Date: 1901
 Location: 10 Thornhill, Morden
 Present Owner: H. Bhur
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - solid fieldstone
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good



- 18) 2 1/2 Storey House
 Construction Date: 1902
 Location: 572 Stephen Street, Morden
 Present Owner: Dr. E. Redke
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - solid fieldstone
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: being renovated to its original state
 Condition: excellent
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 152



- 19) 2 1/2 Storey Square-planned House
 Construction Date: ca. 1915
 Location: 176-6th Street, Winkler
 Present Owner: unknown
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with insulbrick veneer
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: walls have been resheathed
 Condition: good



- 20) 1 Storey House
 Construction Date: 1935
 Location: 273-2nd Street, Winkler
 Present Owner: E. White
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 157



- 21) 2 1/2 Storey "T"-Shaped House
 Construction Date: ca. 1915
 Location: 120-6th Street
 Present Owner: Michael Reimer
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: being renovated to its original state
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 156



- 22) 2 1/2 Storey Square-planned House
 Construction Date: ca. 1910
 Location: 104-6th Street, Winkler
 Present Owner: George Klassen
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: metal porch and balcony has been added
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 157



- 23) 2 Storey Square-planned House
 Construction Date: ca. 1910
 Location: 690 Pembina Avenue, Winkler
 Present Owner: unknown
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding and shingles
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: interior has been renovated
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 156



- 24) 1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House
 Construction Date: ca. 1890
 Location: Scott Street & Norton Avenue, Miami
 Present Owner: A. Nickel
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: basically unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 162



- 25) 1 1/2 Storey "L"-Shaped House
 Construction Date: ca. 1890
 Location: Norton Avenue, Miami
 Present Owner: B. Andresen
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: porch has been altered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 162



- 26) Mansard-roofed House
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: Kerby Avenue, Miami
 Present Owner: H. Westaway
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with concrete block veneer
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: some internal alteration
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 163



- 27) Mansard-roofed House
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: Broadway Street, Miami
 Present Owner: G.M. Alexander
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with stucco veneer
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: porch has been altered, as has interior
 Condition: good



- 28) Mansard-roofed House
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: Broadway Street, Miami
 Present Owner: R. Beneteau
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good



- 29) 1 Storey House
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: Blight Street, Miami
 Present Owner: Alex Lenton
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good



- 30) Mansard-roofed House
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: Second Street, Miami
 Present Owner: Mr. Oaks
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Conditions: good



- 31) 1 Storey House
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: First Street, Miami
 Present Owner: M. Lang
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with concrete block veneer
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 163



- 32) 1 1/2 Storey "L"-Shaped House
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: 3rd and Kerby, Miami
 Present Owner: J. Black
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good



- 33) 2 1/2 Storey Square-Planned House
 Construction Date: ca. 1905
 Location: Collins & Kerby, Miami
 Present Owner: B. Krahn
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with concrete block
 veneer
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: porch additions have enlarged the
 house
 Condition: good



- 34) 1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House
 Construction Date: ca. 1905
 Location: Broadway Street, Miami
 Present Owner: D. Desjarlais
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove
 siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good



- 35) 2 Storey House
 Construction Date: 1906
 Location: Kerby & Scott, Miami
 Present Owner: B. Krahn
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with buff brick veneer
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 164



- 36) 1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House
 Construction Date: 1912
 Location: Blight & Kerby, Miami
 Present Owner: J. Bird
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove
 siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: some internal renovations
 Condition: good



- 37) 1 1/2 Storey Central Gable House
 Construction Date: ca. 1880
 Location: N. Railway & St. John, Thornhill
 Present Owner: Mr. Martindale
 Present Use: residence/post office
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove
 siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: internal alterations
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 169



- 38) 1 1/2 Storey House
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: Hereford Street, Thornhill
 Present Owner: Mrs. Broadbent
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with insulbrick veneer
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: walls have been re-sheathed
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 169



- 39) 1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House
 Construction Date: ca. 1895
 Location: 2nd Street and Baker, Rosebank
 Present Owner: unknown
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove
 siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 165



- 40) 1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House
 Construction Date: ca. 1890
 Location: Baker and First, Rosebank
 Present Owner: unknown
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove
 siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 165

Mennonite House/Barns



- 1) Early Style House, Traditional Style Barn
 Construction Date: house - 1876, barn - 1895
 Location: Chortitz
 Present Owner: John Wall
 Present Use: Occupied
 Construction:
 house - log with dovetail corner joints, aluminum siding, asphalt roofing
 barn - heavy timber framework, plywood sheathing, asphalt roofing
 Integrity: floorplan in both house and barn altered
 Condition: house - good, barn - fair



- 2) Traditional Style House, Transitional Style Barn
 Construction Date: house - ca. 1890, barn - ca. 1895
 Location: Chortitz
 Present Owner: Jake Hildebrand
 Present Use: Occupied
 Construction:
 house - cribbed 50 x 80 (2" x 4") lumber, horizontal cove siding, asphalt shingles
 barn - light timber frame, milled lumber sheathing, asphalt roofing
 Integrity: floorplans in both house and barn slightly altered. Asphalt roofing and siding on house recent additions
 Condition: house - good, barn - fair



- 3) Traditional Style House, Transitional Style Barn
 Construction Date: house - ca. 1880, barn - ca. 1900
 Location: Chortitz
 Present Owner: J. Klassen
 Present Use: Vacant
 Construction:
 house - log with dovetail corner joints, horizontal cove siding, asphalt shingles
 barn - heavy timber frame, horizontal cove siding, asphalt shingles
 Integrity: house - interior plan slightly altered. Stable area of barn converted into garage
 Condition: house - good, barn - fair
 Notes: structure last occupied in 1980; house largely original



- 4) Traditional Style House and Barn
 Construction Date: house - ca. 1880, barn - ca. 1880
 Location: Chortitz
 Present Owner: Henry Buckeurt
 Present Use: house - chicken coop, barn - implement storage
 Construction:
 house - log with lock corner joints, horizontal cove siding, asphalt shingles
 barn - heavy timber frame, horizontal cove siding, asphalt shingles
 Integrity: floorplan in both house and barn extensively altered. Large plywood doors added for access to stable area
 Condition: both structures rapidly deteriorating
 Notes: house portion last occupied in 1943



- 5) **Traditional Style House**
 Construction Date: ca. 1895
 Location: Chortitz
 Present Owner: Corny Unrau
 Present Use: general storage
 Construction:
 house - light timber frame, horizontal cove siding, asphalt shingles
 Integrity: original barn section no longer exists. Some interior walls in house removed. Section of front wall removed for implement storage
 Condition: slightly deteriorated
 Notes: structure is one of only three examples in the planning district of this construction type



- 6) **Early Style House, Contemporary Style Barn**
 Construction Date: house - ca. 1880, barn - 1947
 Location: Chortitz
 Present Owner: Isaac Penner
 Present Use: general storage
 Construction:
 house - post and fill log construction, horizontal cove siding, wooden shingles
 barn - frame lumber construction, horizontal cove siding, wooden shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: house - deteriorating, barn - good



- 7) **Transitional Style House, Contemporary Style Barn**
 Construction Date: house - 1918, barn - ca. 1920
 Location: Schanzenfeld
 Present Owner: M. Wiebe
 Present Use - house - occupied, barn - implement storage
 Construction:
 house - frame lumber construction, horizontal cove siding, asphalt shingles
 barn - frame lumber construction, horizontal cove siding, asphalt shingles
 Integrity: house - interior largely altered, barn - floorplan altered, large doors added to rear of structure
 Condition: house and barn sections in good condition



- 8) **Traditional Style House and Barn**
 Construction Date: house and barn - ca. 1880
 Location: Schanzenfeld
 Present Owner: Jake Neufeld
 Present Use: house - occupied, barn - general storage
 Construction:
 house - log with dovetail corner joints, horizontal cove siding, asphalt shingles
 barn - heavy timber frame, horizontal cove siding, wood shingles
 Integrity: house - floorplan slightly altered
 barn - largely original
 Condition: house - good, barn - deteriorating
 Notes: units to be demolished in near future



- 9) Transitional Style House, Traditional Style Barn
 Construction Date: house - ca. 1900, barn - ca. 1880
 Location: Friedensruh
 Present Owner: unknown
 Present Use: house - occupied, barn - implement and general storage
 Construction:
 house - cribwall construction, horizontal cove siding, wood shingles
 barn - heavy timber frame, horizontal cove siding, wood shingles
 Integrity: house - largely original, barn - floorplan slightly altered, portion of stable area converted into garage
 Notes: Unit is one of the largest and best maintained in the planning district. Farmland contains large number of well maintained buildings



- 10) Transitional Style House
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: Osterwick
 Present Owner: unknown
 Present Use: Occupied
 Construction:
 frame lumber, horizontal cove siding, asphalt shingles
 Integrity: Barn section no longer exists.
 House integrity unknown
 Condition: very good



- 11) Traditional Style House, Contemporary Style Barn
 Construction Date: house - 1898, barn - ca. 1920
 Location: Osterwick
 Present Owner: Diedrich Fehr
 Present Use: house - occupied, barn - general storage
 Construction:
 house - log with dovetail corner joints, stucco finish, wooden shingles
 barn - frame lumber, horizontal cove siding, wood shingles
 Integrity: house - unknown, barn - largely original
 Condition: house - slightly deteriorated, barn - good



- 12) Traditional Style House, Contemporary Style Barn
 Construction Date: House - ca. 1878, barn - ca. 1920
 Location: Osterwick
 Present Owner: N. Fehr
 Present Use: house - occupied, barn - poultry coop
 Construction:
 house - log with dovetail corner joints, asphalt siding and shingles
 barn - frame lumber with horizontal cove siding, wood shingles
 Integrity: house - large section of house removed, floorplan of remaining section altered, barn - floorplan altered
 Condition: house - deteriorating, barn - slightly deteriorating



- 13) Early Style House
 Construction Date: ca. 1878
 Location: Osterwick
 Present Owner: Delores Krahn
 Present Use: general storage
 Construction:
 post and fill log construction, horizontal
 cove siding, asphalt sheathing
 Integrity: barn section no longer exists.
 Majority of interior walls removed
 Condition: badly deteriorated
 Notes: structure is one of only four examples
 of this construction type in the planning
 district.



- 14) Early Style House
 Construction Date: ca. 1878
 Location:
 Present Owner: Jake Thiessen
 Present Use: general storage
 Construction:
 post and fill log construction, horizontal
 cove siding, wood shingles
 Integrity: some interior walls removed
 Condition: deteriorating
 Notes: structure is one of only four examples
 of this construction type in the planning
 district



- 15) Traditional Style House, Transitional Style
 Barn
 Construction Date: house and barn - ca. 1910
 Location: Hochfeld
 Present Owner: M. Heide
 Present Use: - house - general storage, barn -
 general storage
 Construction:
 house - cribwall construction, horizontal
 cove siding, asphalt shingles
 barn - light timber frame, horizontal cove
 siding, asphalt shingles
 Integrity: house - only slightly altered, most
 interior woodwork and fixtures remain, barn
 - largely unaltered
 Condition: both house and barn in very good
 condition. House only recently vacated
 Notes: unit is one of the best preserved house/
 barn units in the planning district



- 16) Transitional Style House and Barn
 Construction Date: house and barn - ca. 1910
 Location: Hochfeld
 Present Owner: Abe Neufeld
 Present Use: house - occupied, barn - general
 storage
 Construction:
 house - cribwall construction, horizontal
 cove siding, asphalt shingles
 barn - light timber frame, horizontal cove
 siding, asphalt shingles
 Integrity: house - unknown, barn - slightly
 altered
 Condition: both house and barn in fairly good
 condition



- 17) Traditional Style House and Barn
 Construction Date: house and barn - ca. 1910
 Location: Hochfeld
 Present Owner: Peter Rempel
 Present Use: house - occupied, barn - general storage
 Construction:
 house - frame lumber construction, horizontal cove siding, asphalt shingles
 barn - heavy timber frame, horizontal cove siding, asphalt shingles
 Integrity: house - slightly altered, barn - unaltered
 Condition: both house and barn in very good condition
 Notes: barn is one of the best preserved traditional style barns in the planning district



- 18) Early Style House
 Construction Date: 1876
 Location: Hochfeld
 Present Owner: Peter Wiebe
 Present Use: Occupied
 Construction: log with saddle notch corners, stucco finish, asphalt shingles
 Integrity: house - slightly altered
 Condition: fairly good



- 19) Transitional House, Traditional Barn
 Construction Date: house - ca. 1910, barn - ca. 1890
 Location: Neuenburg
 Present Owner: George Dyck
 Present Use: house - occupied, barn - general storage
 Construction:
 house - frame lumber, insulbrick siding, asphalt shingles
 barn - heavy timber frame, horizontal cove siding, asphalt siding
 Integrity: house - largely original, barn - largely original
 Condition: house and barn well maintained
 Note: Major portion of original house retained as connecting link. Unit is one of the better preserved house/barn units in the planning district



- 20) Traditional House, Transitional Barn
 Construction Date: house - ca. 1880, barn - ca. 1910
 Location: Neuenburg
 Present Owner: George Friesen
 Present Use: house - vacant, barn - implement and general storage
 Construction:
 house - frame lumber, horizontal cove siding, asphalt shingles
 barn - light timber frame, horizontal cove siding, asphalt shingles
 Integrity: unknown
 Condition: house slightly deteriorated, barn - fairly good condition
 Notes: barn recently moved to different site within yard



- 21) Transitional Style House
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: NE 13-1-5W
 Present Owner: G.C. Elias
 Present Use: vacant
 Construction:
 frame lumber, horizontal cove siding,
 wooden shingles
 Integrity: barn section demolished 1967. House
 largely original. Badly deteriorated,
 earlier, post and fill house also on same
 site
 Condition: slightly deteriorated



- 22) Traditional Style House and Barn
 Construction Date: house and barn - ca. 1900
 Location: SE 24-1-5W
 Present Owner: Isaac Wolfe
 Present Use: house - occupied, barn - general
 storage
 Construction:
 house - cribwall construction, horizontal
 cove and insulbrick siding, asphalt shingles
 barn - heavy timber frame, horizontal cove
 siding, wood shingles
 Integrity: house - unknown, barn - slightly
 deteriorated
 Condition: house and barn slightly deteriorated



- 23) Transitional Style House
 Construction Date: ca. 1905
 Location: Blumenfeld
 Present Owner: D. Klassen
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 frame lumber construction, horizontal cove
 siding, asphalt shingles
 Integrity: unknown
 Condition: very good
 Notes: barn section extensively renovated for
 use as a two car garage



- 24) Traditional Style House and Barn
 Construction Date: house - 1914, barn - ca.
 1915
 Location: Mainland
 Present Owner: F.C. Ens
 Present Use: house - occupied, barn - general
 storage
 Construction:
 house - frame lumber, horizontal cove
 siding, asphalt shingles
 barn - heavy timber frame, horizontal cove
 siding, asphalt shingles
 Integrity: house - largely original, barn -
 altered
 Condition: house - very good, barn - fair



- 25) Traditional Style House and Barn
 Construction Date: house and barn - ca. 1900
 Location: Reinland
 Present Owners: Gerhard Ens
 Present Use: house - occupied, barn - seed grain processing plant
 Construction:
 house - cribwall construction, horizontal cove siding, asphalt shingles
 barn - heavy timber frame, horizontal cove siding, tin sheathing
 Integrity: house - largely original, barn - extensively altered
 Condition: both house and barn in very good condition



- 26) Traditional Style House, Transitional Style Barn
 Construction Date: house - ca. 1895, barn - 1912
 Location: Reinland
 Present Owner: Jacob Peters
 Present Use: house - occupied, barn - general storage
 Construction:
 house - cribwall construction, horizontal cove siding, asphalt shingles
 barn - light timber frame, horizontal cove siding, tin sheathing
 Integrity: house - largely original, barn - largely original
 Condition: very good
 Notes: house moved from former village of Schoenweis after the turn of the century



- 27) Transitional Style House, Traditional Style Barn
 Construction Date: house - 1920, barn - ca. 1885
 Location: Reinland
 Present Owner - Henry Ens
 Present Use: house - occupied, barn - general storage
 Construction:
 house - frame lumber, horizontal cove siding, asphalt sheathing
 barn - heavy timber frame, horizontal cove siding, wood and asphalt shingles
 Integrity: house - largely original, barn - slightly altered
 Condition: house - very good, barn - slightly deteriorated
 Notes: portion of original house served as connecting link, removed 1982. House discussed on page 111



- 28) Transitional Style House, Traditional Barn
 Construction Date: ca. 1910
 Location: Reinland
 Present Owner: J.F. Ens
 Present Use: house - occupied, barn - general storage
 Construction:
 house - cribwall construction, horizontal cove siding, asphalt shingles
 barn - heavy timber frame, horizontal cove siding, tin and asphalt sheathing
 Integrity: house and barn largely original
 Condition: very good
 Notes: Barn discussed on page 102



- 29) Early Style House, Traditional Style Barn
 Construction Date: house - ca. 1878, barn - ca. 1880
 Location: Reinland
 Present Owner: Henry W. Penner
 Present Use: house - occupied, barn - poultry coop
 Construction:
 house - log with lock corner joints, aluminum siding, asphalt shingles
 barn - heavy timber frame, horizontal cove siding, wood shingles
 Integrity: house - slightly altered, barn - stable portion recently removed
 Condition: deteriorating



- 30) Transitional Style House, Traditional Barn
 Construction Date: 1895
 Location: Reinfield
 Present Owner: K. Derksen
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 house - cribwall construction, horizontal cove siding, asphalt shingles
 barn - heavy timber construction, horizontal cove siding, asphalt shingles
 Integrity: house and barn largely original
 Condition: house and barn in fairly good condition
 Notes: barn recently moved to different location within yard. Barn one of the better preserved examples in the planning district



- 31) Traditional Style House
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: Reinfield
 Present Owner: J. Goertsen
 Present Use: occupied
 Construction:
 cribwall construction, horizontal cove siding, asphalt shingles
 Integrity: unknown
 Condition: very good



- 32) Contemporary Style House, Traditional Style Barn
 Construction Date: house - ca. 1940, barn - 1890
 Location: Reinfield
 Present Owner: D.D. Heppner
 Present Use: house - occupied, barn - general storage
 Construction:
 house - frame lumber, horizontal cove siding, asphalt shingles
 barn - heavy timber frame, horizontal cove siding, wood shingles
 Integrity: house - largely original, barn - largely original
 Condition: house - very good, barn - slightly deteriorated
 Notes: original house recently removed

Barns



- 1) Log Bank Barn
 Construction Date: ca. 1930
 Location: SE 15-5-7W
 Present Owner: Lee Roth
 Present Use: Abandoned
 Construction:
 walls - concrete, logs and vertical siding
 roof - milled lumber with metal sheeting
 Integrity: altered; structure placed on a new foundation
 Condition: deteriorated
 Notes: this building is also discussed on pages 53-54



- 2) Log Barn
 Construction Date: ca. 1880
 Location: NW 23-5-6W
 Present Owner: Barney Kroeker
 Present Use: Storage
 Construction:
 walls - logs
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely original
 Condition: fair
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 53



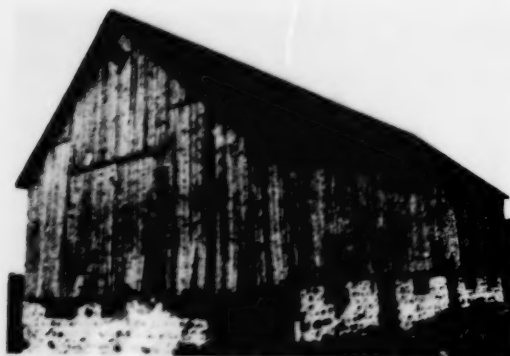
- 3) Stone Barn
 Construction Date: ca. 1885
 Location: SE 3-3-5W
 Present Owner: Jake Ens
 Present Use: Storage
 Construction:
 walls - fieldstone
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely original
 Condition: fair
 Notes: only stone barn found in the district



- 4) Southern Ontario Style Barn
 Construction Date: ca. 1890
 Location: SE 22-4-7W
 Present Owner: Walter Wood
 Present Use: storage
 Construction:
 walls - fieldstone stable/vertical siding in loft
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: deteriorating slightly
 Notes: this building is also discussed on pages 56-60



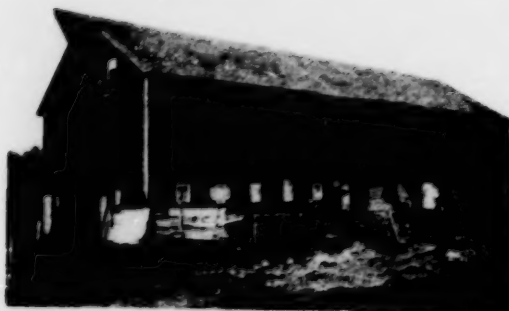
- 5) Southern Ontario Style Barn
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: SE 31-3-5W
 Present Owner: A.A. Hamm
 Present Use: storage
 Construction:
 walls - fieldstone stable/milled lumber
 loft with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good



- 6) Southern Ontario Style Barn
 Construction Date: 1904
 Location: NE 15-32-5W
 Present Owner: J.P. Kuhl
 Present Use: Abandoned
 Construction:
 walls - fieldstone stable/heavy timber loft
 with vertical siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: stable walls are badly deteriorated
 and loft siding is coming loose



- 7) Southern Ontario Style Barn
 Construction Date: 1900
 Location: SW 17-4-5W
 Present Owner: W.M. Leatherdale
 Present Use: storage
 Construction:
 walls - fieldstone stable/heavy timber loft
 with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: largely original
 Condition: very good
 Notes: the stable walls on this barn are
 excellent and the condition of the whole
 barn is exceptional



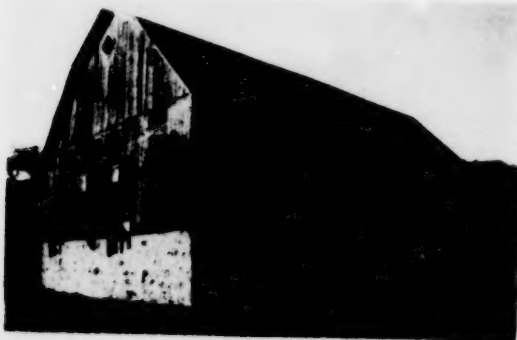
- 8) Southern Ontario Style Barn
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: SE 18-2-6W
 Present Owner: D. Hamm
 Present Use: cattle barn
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal and
 vertical siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: altered - two barns have been
 adjoined
 Condition: slightly deteriorated



- 9) Southern Ontario Style Barn
 Construction Date: ca. 1895
 Location: NE 17-4-6W
 Present Owner: Alfred Jansen
 Present Use: abandoned
 Construction:
 walls - fieldstone stable/heavy timber loft
 with vertical siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: poor - stable walls are crumbling
 and the loft sheathing and the roof are
 being dismantled



- 10) Southern Ontario Style Barn
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: NE 17-3-6W
 Present Owner: David G. Lumgair
 Present Use: storage
 Construction:
 walls - poured concrete stable/heavy timber
 loft with vertical siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: the barn has been enlarged with two
 shed additions
 Condition: good
 Notes: one of only a few surviving barns
 actually built into a slope



- 11) Southern Ontario Style Barn
 Construction Date: ca. 1910
 Location: SE 30-4-5W
 Present Owner: Robert M. Cowie
 Present Use: storage
 Construction:
 walls - fieldstone stable/heavy timber loft
 with vertical siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good



- 12) Southern Ontario Style Barn
 Construction Date: 1899
 Location: SW 32-5-6W
 Present Owner: P. Isaac
 Present Use: abandoned
 Construction:
 walls - concrete stable/heavy timber loft
 with vertical siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: loft walls and roof are
 deteriorating



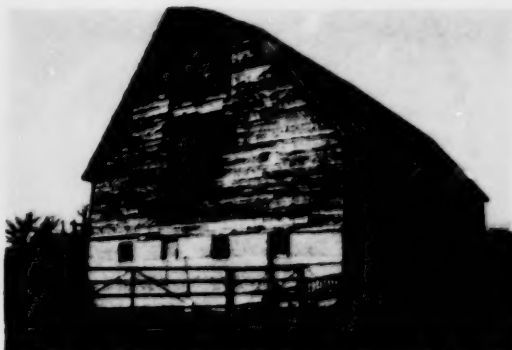
- 13) Southern Ontario Style Barn
 Construction Date: ca. 1905
 Location: SE 32-5-6W
 Present Owner: P.A. Derksen
 Present Use: abandoned
 Construction:
 walls - concrete stable/heavy timber loft
 with vertical siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: stable walls are cracking and loft
 sheathing is missing or has been removed



- 14) Southern Ontario Style Barn
 Construction Date: ca. 1920
 Location: SW 14-5-7W
 Present Owner: Lee Roth
 Present Use: horse stables
 Construction:
 walls - concrete stable/milled lumber loft
 with horizontal siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: stable plan has been altered
 Condition: good
 Notes: a ramp was never built to provide
 access into the loft; this building is
 also discussed on pages 61-64



- 15) Light Wood Frame Barn
 Construction Date: 1908
 Location: SE 7-5-5W
 Present Owner: Howard Leatherdale
 Present Use: horse stable
 Construction:
 walls - fieldstone stable/milled lumber
 loft with horizontal siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: fair



- 16) Light Wood Frame Barn
 Construction Date: ca. 1920
 Location: SW 33-5-6W
 Present Owner: John Lawson
 Present Use: cattle barn
 Construction:
 walls - concrete stable/milled lumber loft
 with horizontal siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good



- 17) Light Wood Frame Barn
 Construction Date: 1911
 Location: NE 15-5-6W
 Present Owner: Bill Coates
 Present Use: machinery storage
 Construction:
 walls - concrete block stable/milled lumber
 loft with horizontal siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: roofing has been altered as has
 stable plan
 Condition: deteriorating



- 18) Light Wood Frame Barn
 Construction Date: ca. 1920
 Location: S 1/2 32-4-6W
 Present Owner: Duncan Callum
 Present Use: storage
 Construction:
 walls - concrete stable/milled lumber loft
 with horizontal siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good



- 19) Light Wood Frame Barn
 Construction Date: ca. 1940
 Location: S 1/2 26-5-7W
 Present Owner: D.K. Snieder
 Present Use: unknown
 Construction:
 walls - concrete block stable/milled lumber
 loft with horizontal siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: the concrete blocks are fitted without
 mortar



- 20) Light Wood Frame Barn
 Construction Date: ca. 1910
 Location: SW 31-5-5W
 Present Owner: George Gibson
 Present Use: horse stables
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: fair



- 21) Light Wood Frame Barn
 Construction Date: 1910
 Location: NE 33-5-7W
 Present Owner: Peter Dyck
 Present Use: hog barn
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: stable plan has been altered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on pages 65-67



- 22) Light Wood Frame Barn
 Construction Date: ca. 1920
 Location: SW 12-1-6W
 Present Owner: Norris Olafson
 Present Use: hog barn
 Construction:
 walls - concrete stable/milled lumber loft with horizontal siding
 roof - milled, laminated lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: slightly deteriorated



- 23) Light Wood Frame Barn
 Construction Date: 1935
 Location: SW 2-4-7W
 Present Owner: Ed Oblinski
 Present Use: Storage
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with metal sheathing
 roof - milled lumber trusses with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: one of only four such barns with metal sheathing in the planning district; this building is also discussed on pages 67-69



- 24) Light Wood Frame Barn
 Construction Date: 1946
 Location: NW 3-4-7W
 Present Owner: Mr. Compton
 Present Use: cattle barn
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with metal sheathing
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good



- 25) Light Wood Frame Barn
 Construction Date: 1930
 Location: S 1/2 4-4-7W
 Present Owner: Elmer Treichel
 Present Use: cattle barn
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with metal sheathing
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good



- 26) Light Wood Frame Barn
 Construction Date: ca. 1945
 Location: NE 32-2-6W
 Present Owner: H.E. Stambuski
 Present Use: storage
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with metal sheathing
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good

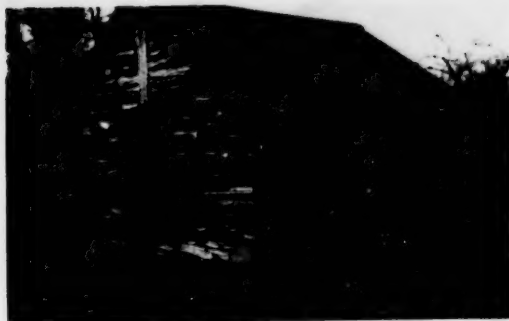


- 27) Light Wood Frame Barn
 Construction Date: ca. 1945
 Location: NE 33-2-6W
 Present Owner: H. Reichart
 Present Use: storage
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good



- 28) Light Wood Frame Barn
 Construction Date: ca. 1940
 Location: NE 18-4-6W
 Present Owner: A. Jansens
 Present Use: Unknown
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good

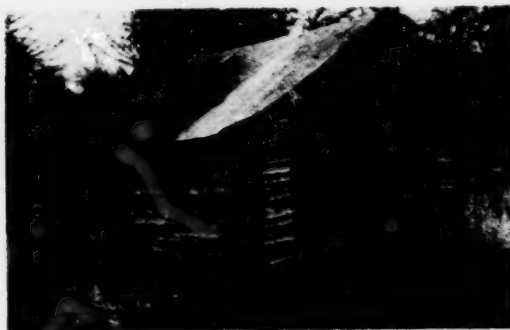
Outbuildings



- 1) Log Shed
 Construction Date: ca. 1880
 Location: NW 23-5-6W
 Present Owner: Barney Kroeker
 Present Use: general storage
 Construction:
 walls - hewn logs with dovetail corner joints
 roof - log rafters with wooden shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: very good
 Notes: situated on a yard with two other log structures



- 2) Log Shed
 Construction Date: ca. 1885
 Location: SW 23-1-6W
 Present Owner: J. & J. Thomasson
 Present Use: unused
 Construction:
 walls - round logs with saddle notch corner joints
 roof - log rafters with wooden shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: some deterioration at ground level
 Notes: structure is only long building in planning district with salt box shaped roof. Situated on same yard as rural residence number 6



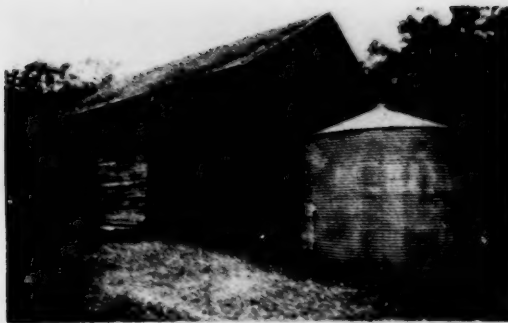
- 3) Log Shed
 Construction Date: ca. 1885
 Location: NE 4-1-6W
 Present Owner: A. Gillis
 Present Use: unused
 Construction:
 walls - hewn log with dovetail corner joints
 roof - log rafters with plywood sheathing
 Integrity: plywood roofing and double doors a later addition
 Condition: some deterioration at ground level
 Notes: structure also discussed on page 71



- 4) Granary
 Construction Date: ca. 1890
 Location: NW 32-2-6W
 Present Owner: H.E. Stambuski
 Present Use: general storage
 Construction:
 walls - hewn logs with dovetail corner joints
 roof - sawed lumber rafters and sheathing with wooden shingles
 Integrity: some interior alterations
 Condition: rapidly deteriorating



- 5) Granary
 Construction Date: ca. 1895
 Location: NE 6-5-6W
 Present Owner: Robert Thomson
 Present Use: general storage
 Construction:
 walls - heavy timber frame with corrugated metal sheathing
 roof - milled lumber rafters with corrugated metal sheathing
 Integrity: largely original
 Condition: metal sheathing loose and missing in places
 Notes: structure is one of only two examples of its type in the planning district.
 Situated on same yard as rural residence discussed on page 33



- 6) Granary
 Construction Date: ca. 1895
 Location: Hereford Street, Thornhill
 Present Owner: Albert Broadbent
 Present Use: general storage
 Construction:
 walls - heavy timber frame with pressed tin sheathing
 roof - sawed lumber with wooden shingles
 Integrity: large'y original
 Condition: very good
 Notes: structure is one of only two examples of its type in the planning district



- 7) Granary
 Construction Date: 1912
 Location: NE 11-5-7W
 Present Owner: Wayne Petrie
 Present Use: granary
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wooden shingles
 Integrity: largely original
 Condition: slightly deteriorated



- 8) Granary
 Construction Date: ca. 1915
 Location: NE 1-4-6W
 Present Owner: K. Ferguson
 Present Use: unused
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with corrugated metal sheathing
 Integrity: metal sheathing covers original wood shingle roof. Structure recently placed on new concrete foundation
 Condition: good



- 9) Granary
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: SE 3-3-5W
 Present Owner: Jake Ens
 Present Use: granary
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wooden shingles
 Condition: very good
 Notes: structure is only one of its type in planning district



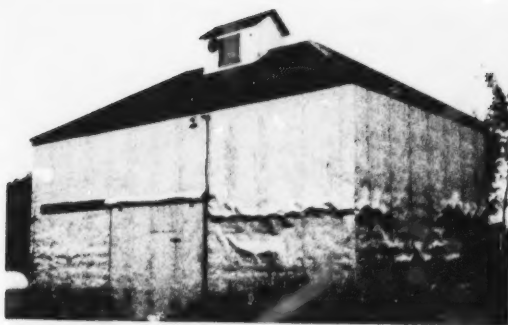
- 10) Granary
 Construction Date: ca. 1915
 Location: SE 24-5-6W
 Present Owner: Rutter Gorden
 Present Use: granary
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: asphalt shingles a recent addition. Some wall siding replaced with plywood sheets
 Condition: good
 Notes: structure is one of only two examples of its type in the planning district



- 11) Granary
 Construction Date: ca. 1915
 Location: NE 6-5-5W
 Present Owner: W. Kropkese
 Present Use: granary
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: largely original. Asphalt shingles a later addition
 Condition: very good
 Notes: structure situated on a large well maintained yard with numerous other farm buildings



- 12) Granary
 Construction Date: ca. 1915
 Location: SW 32-3-5W
 Present Owner: Mr. Henderson
 Present Use: granary
 Construction:
 walls - cribbed 40 x 80 (2" x 4") with pressed metal sheathing
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: largely original. Shed roofed wing on east side a later addition
 Condition: deteriorating



- 13) Granary
 Construction Date: ca. 1920
 Location: NW 32-2-6W
 Present Owner: H.E. Stambuski
 Present Use: granary
 Construction:
 walls - cribbed 40 x 80 lumber with pressed metal sheathing
 roof - milled lumber with wooden shingles
 Integrity: largely original
 Condition: very good



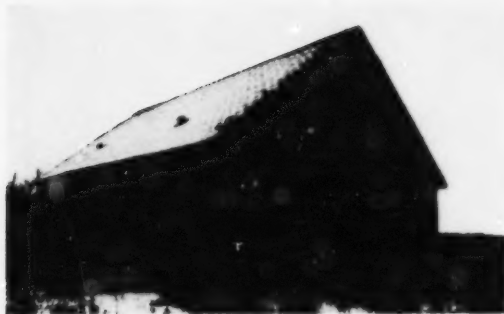
- 14) Granary
 Construction Date: ca. 1910
 Location: Reinland
 Present Owner: F.G. Ens
 Present Use: granary
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: asphalt shingles not original
 roofing material
 Condition: very good



- 15) Granary
 Construction Date: ca. 1910
 Location: Reinland
 Present Owner: Jacob Ens
 Present Use: general storage
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: asphalt shingles not original
 roofing material
 Condition: very good



- 16) Granary
 Construction Date: ca. 1905
 Location: Reinfeld
 Present Owner: P.I. Derksen
 Present Use: granary
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: asphalt shingles not original
 roofing material
 Condition: very good



- 17) Granary
 Construction Date: 1904
 Location: Hochfeld
 Present Owner: J.H. Dyck
 Present Use: granary
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: asphalt shingles not original
 roofing material. Structure recently
 placed on new concrete foundation
 Condition: good



- 18) Granary
 Construction Date: ca. 1920
 Location: Osterwick
 Present Owner: D. Krahn
 Present Use: granary
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove
 siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: both structures largely original
 Condition: very good



- 19) Granary
 Construction Date: ca. 1915
 Location: NE 5-4-5W
 Present Owner: Harold Pentland
 Present Use: general storage
 Construction:
 walls - sawed lumber with horizontal cove
 siding
 roof - sawed lumber with wooden shingles
 Integrity: largely original
 Condition: rapidly deteriorating
 Notes: structure is one of only two examples
 of its type in the planning district



- 20) Granary
 Construction Date: 1914
 Location: NE 33-4-5W
 Present Owner: John McTavish
 Present Use: general storage
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove
 siding
 roof - milled lumber with wooden shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: very good
 Notes: structure is one of only two examples
 of its type in the planning district



- 21) Granary
 Construction Date: ca. 1945
 Location: NW 21-1-6W
 Present Owner: J. & J. Thomasson
 Present Use: general storage
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: asphalt roofing a recent addition
 Condition: slightly deteriorating



- 22) Granary
 Construction Date: 1937
 Location: NE 11-2-4W
 Present Owner: S. Dyck
 Present Use: granary
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wooden shingles
 Integrity: former workshop portion presently used as extra grain storage area
 Condition: very good
 Notes: structure is only one of its type in the planning district



- 23) Granary
 Construction Date: 1935
 Location: SW 20-3-5W
 Present Owner: Art Petkau
 Present Use: granary
 Construction:
 walls - cribwall lumber construction with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wooden shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: structure is discussed in detail on page 72



- 24) Machine Shed
 Construction Date: ca. 1895
 Location: NE 31-4-6W
 Present Owner: Don Alexander
 Present Use: unused
 Construction:
 walls - sawed lumber with vertical board and batten siding
 roof - sawed lumber with wooden shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: badly deteriorated



- 25) Machine Shed
 Construction Date: ca. 1920
 Location: SE 4-4-7W
 Present Owner: Elmer Treichel
 Present Use: garage
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wooden shingles
 Integrity: largely original
 Condition: very good



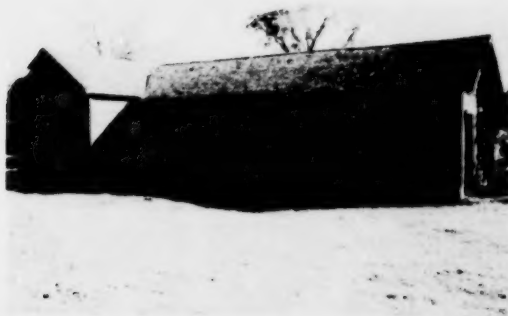
- 26) Machine Shed
 Construction Date: ca. 1915
 Location: NE 1-4-6W
 Present Owner: K. Ferguson
 Present Use: general storage
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wooden shingles
 Integrity: exterior staircase to second storey storage area removed
 Condition: roofing material missing in places. Slight deterioration of wood siding
 Notes: structure is discussed in detail on page 75



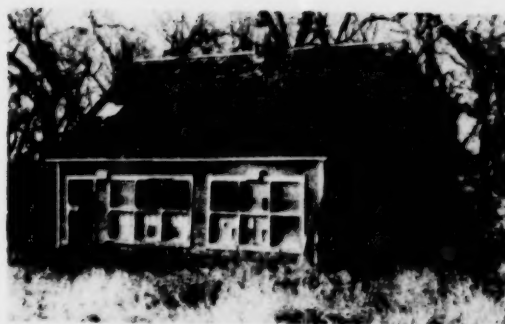
- 27) Machine Shed
 Construction Date: ca. 1920
 Location: SW 20-4-5W
 Present Owner: P. Weiler
 Present Use: machine shed
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with 250 (10") wood siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely original
 Condition: very good



- 28) Machine Shed.
 Construction Date: ca. 1915
 Location: Friedensruh
 Present Owner: Eron Wahl
 Present Use: machine shed
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: largely original
 Condition: very good
 Notes: structure is discussed on page 124



- 29) Machine Shed
 Construction Date: ca. 1920
 Location: Reinland
 Present Owner: F.G. Ens
 Present Use: machine shed
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with wood siding
 roof - milled lumber with wooden shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good



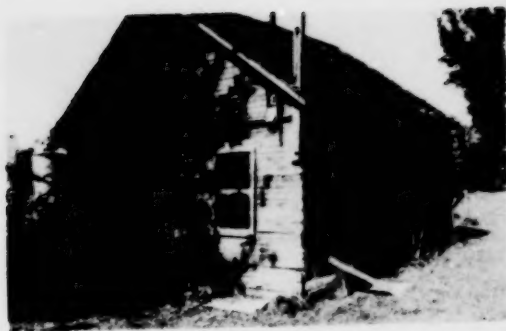
- 30) Poultry Coop
 Construction Date: ca. 1925
 Location: SE 31-4-6W
 Present Owner: M. Lang
 Present Use: general storage
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wooden shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: roofing material missing in places



- 31) Poultry Coop
 Construction Date: ca. 1920
 Location: NE 33-4-5W
 Present Owner: John McTavish
 Present Use: general storage
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: very good



- 32) Poultry Coop
 Construction Date: ca. 1910
 Location: Neuenburg
 Present Owner: George Dyck
 Present Use: general storage
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: very good
 Notes: structure is discussed on page 124



- 33) Poultry Coop
 Construction Date: ca. 1915
 Location: Reinland
 Present Owner: Jacob Peters
 Present Use: general storage
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely original
 Condition: slightly deteriorated



- 34) Poultry Coop
 Construction Date: ca. 1915
 Location: Reinfeld
 Present Owner: unknown
 Present Use: general storage
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely original
 Condition: loose siding, loose and missing shingles



- 35) Poultry Coop
 Construction Date: ca. 1920
 Location: SW 30-4-5W
 Present Owner: K. Cowey
 Present Use: general storage
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely original
 Condition: good
 Notes: structure discussed on page 76. Located on same site as several other well maintained Anglo-Ontario style farm structures



- 36) Smoke House
 Construction Date: ca. 1915
 Location: Hochfeld
 Present Owner: Peter Rempel
 Present Use: smoke house
 Construction:
 walls - lower half, poured concrete; upper half, brick
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: roofing material deteriorating



- 37) Smoke House
Construction Date: 1910
Location: Neuenburg
Present Owner: Peter Suderman
Present Use: unused
Construction:

walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
Integrity: largely original
Condition: slightly deteriorated
Notes: tall tapering chimney designed to keep hot embers within structure when in use to prevent neighbouring buildings from catching fire



- 38) Smoke House
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Location: SW 33-3-4W
Present Owner: A. Heppner
Present Use: unused
Construction:
walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
Integrity: unaltered
Condition: slightly deteriorated
Notes: structure at left is former chicken coop



- 39) Corn Dryer
Construction Date: 1937
Location: NE 11-2-4W
Present Owner: unknown
Present Use: unused
Construction:
walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
Integrity: original fixtures and equipment intact
Condition: good
Notes: structure is discussed on page 126



- 40) Corn Dryer
Construction Date: 1939
Location: NE 13-1-5W
Present Owner: G.G. Elias
Present Use: unused
Construction:
walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
Integrity: original fixtures and equipment intact
Condition: good
Notes: structure is discussed on page 126

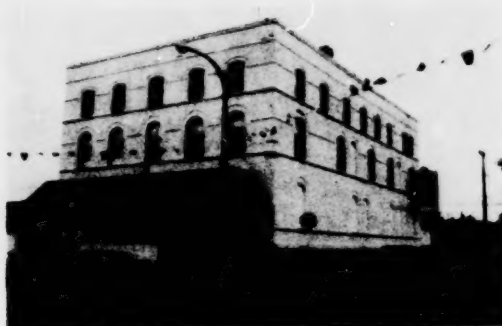
Public and Commercial Buildings



- 1) Lumber Storage Shed
Construction Date: 1882
Location: NE 6-2-SW
Present Owner: Nick Peters
Present Use: hay shed
Construction:
walls - heavy timber framework with vertical sheathing
roof - milled lumber with metal sheeting
Integrity: altered for use as a granary
Condition: deteriorated
Notes: despite its age and condition this building features some exceptional southern Ontario joinery; this building is also discussed on page 142



- 2) Blacksmith Shop
Construction Date: ca. 1885
Location: SE 27-5-6W
Present Owner: Glen Andrews
Present Use: general storage
Construction:
walls - hewn logs with dovetailed corners
roof - log rafters, wooden shingles
Integrity: interior altered
Condition: fair
Notes: this building was originally a blacksmith shop in Miami. After being moved to its present site it served as a barn and later a granary



- 3) Hotel
Construction Date: ca. 1890
Location: Railway Street, Morden
Present Owner: unknown
Present Use: Travellers Inn Hotel
Construction:
walls - milled lumber with brick veneer
roof - built-up roofing
Integrity: much-altered interior
Condition: fair



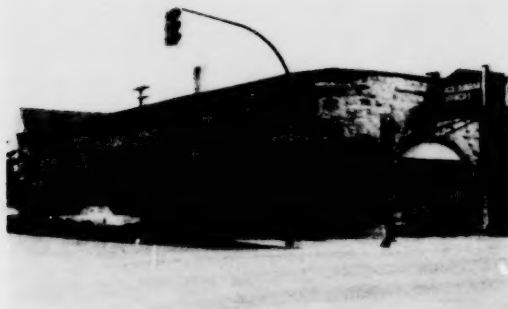
- 4) Hotel
Construction Date: 1902
Location: Stephen Street, Morden
Present Owner: Richard Schaeffer
Present Use: Arlington Hotel
Construction:
walls - milled lumber with buff brick veneer
roof - built-up roofing
Integrity: altered interior
Condition: fair
Notes: this building is also discussed on page 149



- 5) Store
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: 290 Stephen Street, Morden
 Present Owner: J. White
 Present Use: store
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with buff brick veneer
 roof - built-up roofing
 Integrity: altered interior and reclad exterior
 ground floor
 Condition: fair



- 6) Former Meikle's General Store
 Construction Date: 1896
 Location: 359 Stephen Street, Morden
 Present Owner: Province of Manitoba
 Present Use: Land Titles Building
 Construction:
 walls - fieldstone
 roof - built-up roofing
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 149



- 7) Heckel Block
 Construction Date: 1901
 Location: 339 Stephen Street, Morden
 Present Owner: Jack Dunbar Agency
 Present Use: commercial offices
 Construction:
 walls - fieldstone
 roof - built-up roofing
 Integrity: the second storey has been removed
 and the interior altered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 149



- 8) Former Post Office
 Construction Date: 1913
 Location: Stephen Street, Morden
 Present Owner: Town of Morden
 Present Use: library/Chamber of Commerce
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with red brick veneer
 roof - built-up roofing, milled lumber and
 metal sheeting
 Integrity: some interior alterations
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 148



- 9) Court House
 Construction Date: 1904
 Location: 301 Waldrop Street, Morden
 Present Owner: Province of Manitoba
 Present Use: Law Courts Building
 Construction:
 walls - granite
 roof - built-up roofing
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this Building is also discussed on page 148



- 10) Drug Store
 Construction Date: 1895
 Location: Norton Avenue, Miami
 Present Owner: J. & J. Maddson
 Present Use: drug store/residence
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with stucco and insulbrick veneer
 roof - built-up roofing
 Integrity: walls have been reclad
 Condition: fair
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 159



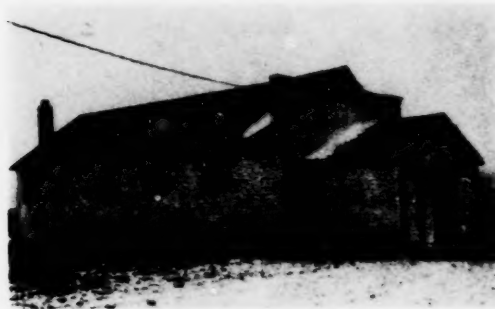
- 11) Hotel/General Store
 Construction Date: ca. 1880
 Location: South Railway Street, Thornhill
 Present Owner: unknown
 Present Use: vacant
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with insulbrick veneer
 roof - built-up roofing
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: fair
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 168



- 12) Former General Store
 Construction Date: 1895
 Location: Norton Avenue, Miami
 Present Owner: I.O.O.F.
 Present Use: I.O.O.F. Hall
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with pressed tin and aluminum siding
 roof - built-up roofing
 Integrity: considerable interior alterations
 Condition: fair
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 160



- 13) I.O.O.F. Community Hall
 Construction Date: ca. 1900
 Location: Evans Avenue, Rosebank
 Present Owner: W.L. Burnett
 Present Use: I.O.O.F. Hall
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove
 siding and insuibrick veneer
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: interior has been gutted
 Condition: poor
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 166



- 14) Community Hall
 Construction Date: 1909
 Location: SE 21-1-6W
 Present Owner: Mount Pleasant Community Hall
 Present Use: Mount Pleasant Community Hall
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove
 siding
 roof - milled lumber with metal sheeting
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 135



- 15) Deer Creek School
 Construction Date: 1906
 Location: SW 12-1-6W
 Present Owner: Norris Olafson
 Present Use: granary
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove
 siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: altered for use as a granary
 Condition: fair
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 137



- 16) Pomeroy School
 Construction Date: ca. 1905
 Location: NW 1-3-5W
 Present Owner: Pembina Valley Threshermans
 Museum, Incorporated
 Present Use: museum
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove
 siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt roofing
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 139



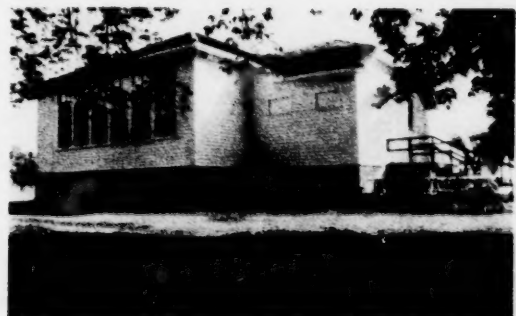
- 17) Glencross School
 Construction Date: ca. 1920
 Location: SW 9-2-W
 Present Owner: Glencross School Division
 Present Use: vacant
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: fair
 Note: this building is also discussed on pages 139-140



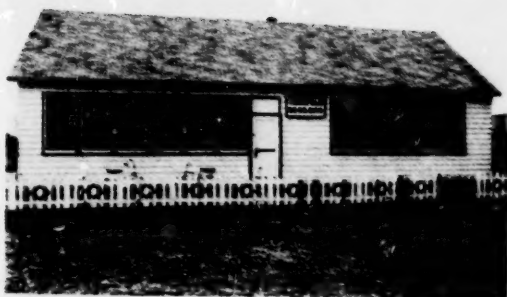
- 18) Lindal School
 Construction Date: ca. 1920
 Location: SE 29-1-W
 Present Owner: Jane W. Hildebrand
 Present Use: vacant
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: fair



- 19) Valleyfield School
 Construction Date: ca. 1945
 Location: SE 21-2-5W
 Present Owner: H. Friesen
 Present Use: general storage
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with stucco veneer
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: fair



- 20) Haskett School
 Construction Date: ca. 1920
 Location: Haskett
 Present Owner: R.M. of Stanley
 Present Use: vacant
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good



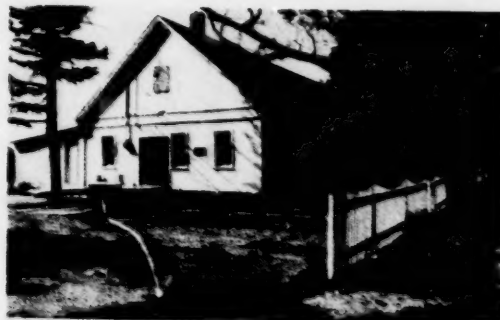
- 21) Hochfeld School
 Construction Date: ca. 1945
 Location: Hochfeld
 Present Owner: Hochfeld School Division #2138
 Present Use: school
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good



- 22) Birkenhead School
 Construction Date: 1925
 Location: Neuenburg
 Present Owner: unknown
 Present Use: vacant
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: fair



- 23) Maple Leaf School
 Construction Date: 1928
 Location: Thornhill Street, Morden
 Present Owner: Green Valley School Division #2138
 Present Use: Maple Leaf School
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with brick veneer
 roof - built-up roofing
 Integrity: some interior alterations
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 146



- 24) Reinland Church
 Construction Date: 1876
 Location: Reinland
 Present Owner: Reinland Community Hall
 Present Use: Reinland Community Hall
 Construction:
 walls - dovetailed log and horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: interior has been altered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on pages 131-132



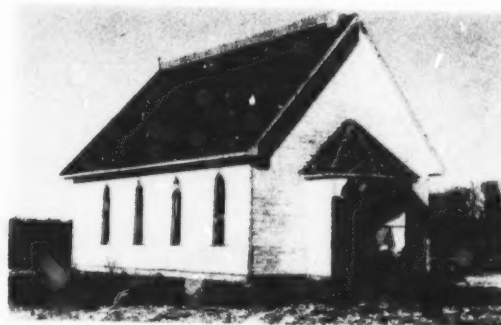
- 25) Mennonite Church
 Construction Date: ca. 1890
 Location: Neuenburg
 Present Owner: Henry Bergen
 Present Use: vacant
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber, heavy timber frame
 and horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: considerable interior alterations
 Condition: poor
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 129



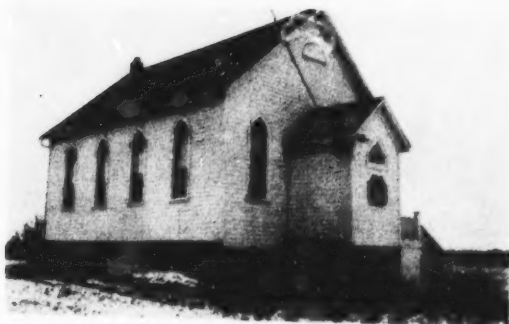
- 26) Ager Methodist Church
 Construction Date: 1888
 Location: NE 5-4-5W
 Present Owner: Harold Pentland
 Present Use: granary
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove
 siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt siding
 Integrity: interior has been gutted for use as
 a granary
 Condition: poor
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 129



- 27) United Church
 Construction Date: 1893
 Location: NW 1-3-5W
 Present Owner: Pembina Valley Threshermans
 Museum, Incorporated
 Present Use: museum
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove
 siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good



- 28) Opawaka Methodist Church
 Construction Date: ca. 1890
 Location: NE 21-4-7W
 Present Owner: Vic Hawken
 Present Use: hay shed
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove
 siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: interior has been gutted
 Condition: poor
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 134



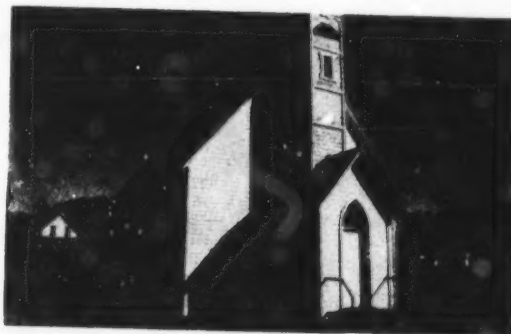
- 29) St. Andrew's United Church
 Construction Date: ca. 1895
 Location: NW 6-2-W
 Present Owner: Trustees of St. Andrew's Community Church
 Present Use: St. Andrew's United Church
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 134



- 30) Dunston United Church
 Construction Date: 1895
 Location: SE 3-4-6W
 Present Owner: Methodist Church of Canada
 Present Use: Dunston United Church
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on pages 134-135



- 31) Thornhill United Church
 Construction Date: 1891
 Location: Thornhill
 Present Owner: United Church of Canada
 Present Use: Thornhill United Church
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 170



- 32) Rosebank United Church
 Construction Date: 1899
 Location: Rosebank
 Present Owner: United Church of Canada
 Present Use: United Church
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: steeple has been removed
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page 166



- 33) St. James Anglican Church
 Construction Date: 1910
 Location: Miami
 Present Owner: Miami Museum Incorporated
 Present Use: museum
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove
 siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 160



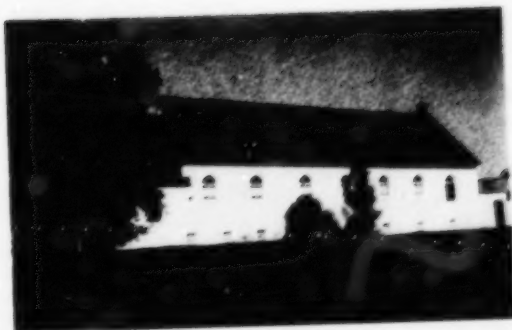
- 34) Miami Presbyterian Church
 Construction Date: 1899
 Location: Miami
 Present Owner: United Church of Canada
 Present Use: Miami United Church
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove
 siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 160



- 35) Knox Presbyterian Church
 Construction Date: 1885
 Location: Stephen & 10th, Morden
 Present Owner: Pembina Valley Church
 Present Use: Pembina Valley Church
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove
 siding
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 147



- 36) Lutheran Trinity Church
 Construction Date: 1917
 Location: 8th Street, Winkler
 Present Owner: Lutheran Trinity Church
 Present Use: Lutheran Trinity Church
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with stucco veneer
 roof - milled lumber with asphalt shingles
 Integrity: largely unaltered
 Condition: good
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 158



- 37) Monsenite Brethren Church
 Construction Date: ca. 1945
 Location: 485 Stephen Street, Morden
 Present Owner: St. John the Evangelist
 Roman Catholic Church
 Present Use: St. John the Evangelist
 Roman Catholic Church
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove
 siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: good



- 38) Notre Dame de Lourdes Station
 Construction Date: 1921
 Location: NE 7-6-7W
 Present Owner: M. & D. Keith
 Present Use: ski lodge
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove
 siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: considerable interior alterations
 Condition: fair
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 143



- 39) Miami Station
 Construction Date: 1889
 Location: Miami
 Present Owner: Midwestern Rail Association
 1975 Incorporated
 Present Use: museum
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove
 siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: excellent
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 161



- 40) Morden Station
 Construction Date: ca. 1910
 Location: NW 1-3-5W
 Present Owner: Pembina Valley Threshermans
 Museum, Incorporated
 Present Use: museum
 Construction:
 walls - milled lumber with horizontal cove
 siding
 roof - milled lumber with wood shingles
 Integrity: unaltered
 Condition: excellent
 Notes: this building is also discussed on page
 149

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